THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed:

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Rev. Cuyler and wife have sailed for Europe.

General Thomas left Oregon for Alaska on the 8th.

Senator Trumbull has gone to the Yo Semite valley.

Twice as many Germans as Irish now come to America.

Louisville had a death from sunstroke Monday.

A London theater advertises a "talented company of gobblins."

Santa Anna meditates an ear y return to the United States.

Can a man who avoids writing be considered a pen-shunner?

The family of the late Henry J. Raymond will soon sail for Europe.

Niblo, the proprietor of the New York leg shop, has gone to Europe.

Tom Allen has challenged Gallager to "put up" for a fight or "dry up."

What author uses the most uncommon words? The compiler of a dictionary.

Gen. McMahon, the American minister to Paraguay, is now on his way home.

The oldest man on the Savannah registry list is Jacob Jones, a negro of 163 years.

Hon. S. S. Cox writes from Malaga that much of the wine is made from the potato.

Ben. Wade is on his way back, and the people's verdict is that he keep "way-back."

The Davenports are at Rochester, "confounding the wisest" with their rope humbuggery.

Sheridan's "School for Scandal," newly translated, is having a great run in the German theaters.

About forty Mormon missionaries are now in New York, on their way to Europe, to recruit Utah.

General Lew Wallace is said to be waiting for a customer in a law office at Crawfordsville, Indiana.

J. Mason, aged eighteen, is the new chess player, developed at the recent tournament in New York.

John M. Palmer, jr., eldest son of Governor Palmer, was married on the 7th to a daughter of Dr. Robertson, of Clarksville.

Grant proposes to govern his summer campaign according to circumstances. He will fight it out on that line if it takes all summer.

The New York *World* charges women reporters with getting up the burlesque descriptions of women suffrage meetings.

Some of the German speculators in American bonds at the great continental monetary centers have lately met with heavy losses.

W. Vaughan and Alf. S. Kierolf have purchased the Louisville *Times*. Col. Will Wallace Harney, formerly of the *Democrat*, becomes its editor.

A fire burning everything in its path has for the last two weeks ravaged South Carolina. Ashes in every particular have marked its course.

Boston means to rebuke New York for her contempt of Jubilee building a park which the Central shall dwindle into an obscure and insignificant goose-pasture.

An Italian in Cincinnati was laughed at for his broken English, and replied testily: "You laugh at my Ingleese! You speak Italyong, I make you seek!"

Colonel C. N. Goulding, of Lancaster, Ohio, formerly Chief Quartermaster of the Twenty-third Army Corps, has been appointed Consul at Hong Kong, China.

A man in Omaha has been challenged by another in Sacramento to shoot ducks with him. The one who shoots the greater number during four months is to have $10,000.

The harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, has been so enlarged and deepened that lake vessels of the largest size now enter it, but the work is not yet wholly completed.

The New York *Times* is of the opinion that the costume worn in the late war by the American volunteer was the lightest, most serviceable and comfortable dress for troops ever worn.

A Georgia paper says the heat has been so intense there for some days that the thermometers fail to indicate the degree—the mercury pushes the top off and rises above the figures.

Admiral Jas. Fiske is emulating Borie in reading up his classics, so says *Eco d' Italia*. He telegraphed to a cantatrice, who wanted about a million, "*non possumus*." [We can't do it.]

Miles McSweeney, a crippled soldier clerk in the Treasury Department, has been granted a health leave of six months, his wife to continue his services and receive his pay.

Three Virginia negroes playfully tried to kill a "section boss" by throwing him from a high bridge, near Lynchburg, Virginia, the other day. The man had the misfortune of having a white skin and escaped.

A gentleman residing within ten miles of Nashville, is attempting to entrap a white crow which recently made its appearance in his neighborhood. It is a rare genus of the crow species.

The Chicago *Tribune* spins a yarn about a young Bohemian who refused a pretty wife with a house in an "aristocratic suburb," $5000 and a prospect of $50,000 more. We don't believe it.

A NEW RACE DISCOVERED IN AFRICA.

A Race Like the Anglo-Saxon of Asiatic Origin—Their Religion Spiritual—Their Government Monarchial.

[From the Observer.]

In the southwestern portion of Africa is a tract about three hundred miles in breadth, from north to south, and between four hundred and five hundred in length, from east to west, laid down on the maps as Hercoro Land or Damara Land. It extends from the Cunene river, on the north, to the Walfisch Bay, on the south, and from the coast to Lake Ngami, in the interior. Very few Europeans have visited it; three elephant hunters only, between 1857 and 1864. Anderson, whose work on "Lake Ngami," etc., are so well known, Green and Smuts. Anderson was so much pleased with the country that he purchased a large tract of land there and raised some thousands of cattle. He died there in the early part of the present year.

There are two races inhabiting the country, the Bechuanas, who occupy some kraals of villages in the central and northern part, but who are in a dependent condition, and the Ovas, of several tribes, (Ovambo, Ovarkerels, Ovambautieru, Ovamguari, Ovakuenama, Ovambuere, etc.,) a red race, with long hair—curly, but never woolly—regular features and fine forms. These are the ruling race, and exhibit a high degree of intelligence, and many characteristics which indicate their Asiatic origin. They are governed by King Tjikongo, of the Ovambo race, who resides at Ondonga. He is assisted in the government by a council, without whose consent he cannot execute any measure. Each tribe has its prince and its territory, and the princes are subject to the king and council, by whom, for any offence against the laws, they may be deposed or put to death. Each principality is divided into districts, governed by chiefs, who are amenable to the princes, but have an appeal to the king and council. Their roads are excellent, and each has an inspector, whose business it is to see that every person coming into the kingdom is stopped and entertained until his name and purposes can be forwarded to the king, and permission obtained for him to travel through the country. In the case of explorers and hunters, there is usually little difficulty; but traders are required to procure some responsible citizen of the country to be their guarantee that they shall deal honorably, and pay all the debts they contract.

The religion of the country is, in many respects, so much like that of the Parsees as to induce the belief that the Ovas belong to that race, or have been under its tuition. They are not idolators, but believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator, who is omnipresent, omnipotent, and omniscent, and whose symbols are the sun and the fire, and to these they pay homage as his representatives, but offer no sacrifices to them. They keep the sacred fire constantly burning, and the princes, who are also priests, entrust to their daughters, and sometimes to their wives, the duty of superintending these sacred fires. The Ovas also believe in the existence of a very powerful evil spirit, who is not, however, omniscent nor omnipresent; and to his interference they attribute their misfortunes and accidents, but they offer no sacrifices to him. They are said to be an honest, industrious and temperate people, far more regardful of their word, and more observant of good morals than most of the African nations.

THE ROW.

The Fashionable Resort of the Aristocracy in London.

[From the Correspondence New York Times.]

Perhaps it is in consequence of the Queen's absence that the "Row," that resort of fashionable life in London, seems to be going gradually to the bad. In the middle of the day decent people can still walk there and look at the riders without much inconvenience. But in the afternoon and evening all sorts of suspicious characters take possession of the path. Women with painted cheeks and dyed hair spend their time under the trees instead of in the Burlington Arcade. They are followed by a train of over-dressed young men, who seem to have been turned out of all the warehouses and drapers' shops in town. The more remarkable class of *habitues* still take their accustomed walks, but the Row of an evening is certainly not what it used to be. The old stagers are so well known as to have achieved nick-names. There is a curled and dyed man whose rigid walk and cadaverous face have won for him the appellation of "the Corpse." A stern-looking woman who drives a pair of ponies is known as "the Fury." Then there are three brothers, with very sandy hair, each a little uglier than the other. These are respectively called Battle, Murder and Sudden Death. There is a very little man with a particularly lively, jerkey sort of gait. He has been christened "the Flea." A man who looks like a hideous carricature of a Jew, with the most forbidding countenance ever seen, and a young woman by his side—never the same young woman two weeks together—is known as "Satan." He is a money-lender, and his average rate of interest for loans on good security is not more than one hundred and fifty per cent. All sorts of good wishes attend this gentleman as he takes his fair companion out for an airing. This class of frequenters is increasing, while the country squires and the young bucks of the very first water seem to be deserting the row. Perhaps it is only a temporary or accidental fluctuation, but certain it is that it is very marked at present. Of course, when the whisper has gone round in the morning that royalty may be expected, the park is more lively. Even the Prince and Princess Teck "draw" very successfully. The other day, they had a sort of reception at the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. The attendance was so large that at five o'clock there were still hundreds of carriages unable to get near the gates. The Princess Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge) has always kept on good terms with the public, and her husband seems to be liked. The men with whom he associates speak well of him, and he came here with a good character—thus in all respects presenting a favorable contrast to Prince Christian, who married an English princess while having a large family by another woman. Prince Christian is never likely to be much beloved in England.

Shocking Murder Opposite Paducah.

[Special dispatch to Louisville Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, July 12.—The wife of Robert McCormick, living opposite Paducah, Kentucky, was murdered last night by two men who came from Kentucky. Yesterday morning they asked for breakfast, which was refused, as his wife was sick, but finally McCormick and boy cooked them some breakfast, when they left. They returned at ten p.m., rushed into the house, fired pistols and frightened McCormick so that he ran out, pursued by one. Finding only one pursuer McCormick turned and fired, when the man ran. McCormick then discovered that he himself was shot twice in the arms and went back to the house, where he found his wife dead, shot through the abdomen. The murderers fled and were traced to twenty miles above Cairo, on the Kentucky side, where the citizens are universally scouring the woods, and have doubtless captured them before now.

A lady whose watch had unaccountably stopped carried it to a Stamford jeweler, who discovered that an enterprising bed-bug had found it way into the interior and become "mixed up" with the delicate machinery.

THE TERRE HAUTE AFFRAY.

Cold-Blooded Attempt to Assassinate Editors.

The telegraph has mentioned the assault on the editors of the Terre Haute Saturday *Evening Gazette* by the city marshal. That paper of the 10th gives the following particulars, which shows the assault to have been a cold-blooded attempt to assassinate:

On last Monday morning, this man, whose name appears to be Erwin S. Erney, came into the editorial office of the *Gazette*, and demanded to see the Saturday's issue. One of the editors, Major Smith, handed him the paper, and stood by the counter until Erney opened it. Placing his finger on a communication, Earney demanded the name of the author. Major Smith replied: "You cannot have it, sir." "Then," said Earney, "I will have satisfaction." "Very well, sir," responded the Major; "you can have any kind of satisfaction you want." "I do not mean personal satisfaction," said Erney, "but legal satisfaction. I have consulted lawyers, and I can sue you for slander." "Well then get your legal satisfaction," answered Major Smith.

With this Erney moved toward the door to leave, when Major Smith said: "I will see the author of this article to-morrow, and if he is willing I will give you his name, but if he is not you cannot have it." Erney then left the room, and nothing more was heard from him until Tuesday, when Major Smith was returning from his dinner, and when within a half square of his office he was struck from behind a violent blow on the head with a "billy." Before recovering himself he received two other severe blows, which so confused and staggered him that for an instant he lost consciousness. Recovering himself as rapidly as possible, he drew a single barreled pistol and deliberately walked toward Erney, with the pistol directed toward him. Erney jumped behind a lamp-post, and drew a navy revolver. Smith attempted to shoot, but his pistol missed fire. Erney then fired, and Smith fired a moment after, the shots being nearly simultaneous. Erney's shot took effect in the fleshy portion of Smith's right leg, the ball going clear through the leg, and was found inside of his pants when they were afterwards taken off. At this point of the affray, the parties separated, and Mr. Brown, also returning from his dinner, and seeing the cowardly assault, walked leisurely toward Erney with the intention of persuading him from further shooting. When within three or four feet of him, the assassin turned, and calling Mr. Brown by name, put his navy revolver almost touching him and fired, the ball entering the right breast just above the nipple. Mr. Brown threw his hand over the wound, and turned and walked into Messrs. McKeen & Minshall's bank. Erney was then taken into custody by the sheriff of the county, and lodged in jail.

AN ILLINOIS HORROR.

Confession of a Woman Murderer—Terrible Affair.

A Greenville (Ill.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Times*, gives the confession of Moore, whose murder of Mrs. McAdams, has created a great sensation in that country:

He stated that about three o'clock on Monday afternoon he went to look at the condition of the wheat he had cut on the previous day in a field west of McAdams' house; that on his return from the field he stopped at McAdams' and learned from Mrs. McAdams that she was alone; after conversing with her awhile he broached to her his desires, at which she became very indignant.

He took hold of her while they were on the porch, when a suffle ensued, during which he got her into the house, when he threw her down on the floor but failed to accomplish his purpose. He then let her go, when she got up and threatened to tell her husband of what had occurred. He then tried to persuade her to keep the affair secret, urging to her that it would break him up, and bring disgrace upon his innocent wife and child.

She persisted in her determination to inform her husband, and then he left the house and started home with the determination to leave for parts unknown. On nearing his own house he called to his wife and told her that a German woman living near her was sick, and to go over there immediately.

He told his wife this for the sole purpose of getting her away from the house so that he could get his clothes. As soon as his wife had left the house he went in and packed his clothes into a bundle and started to leave the country.

After he had gotten about two hundred yards from the house a feeling came over him that he could not leave his family in that way, and on that he decided to again go over and try and reconcile Mrs. McAdams.

When he got there he again tried to induce her not to inform her husband, but she would not listen to anything he said, but started towards the house of Mr. Orme, her brother-in-law. He followed her into the wheat field and offered her money to keep the matter still, but she refused to hear any of his propositions, and then and there he first concluded the idea of killing her.

He first struck her with his fist, and then took out his knife (the same one that was found on his person the next day), and stabbed her twice in the side.

She then commenced to plead for life, promising him to keep the whole affair secret if he would desist, but he proceeded to inflict several other stabs in her side and back, feeling that it was too late to hush the matter up except by her death.

After she was nearly lifeless, he threw her backwards and cut her throat.

He then started home, but stopped at the creek and washed his hands and knife, and then went and informed his wife that Mrs. McAdams was murdered, and told her to run over there as quickly as she could, and then he proceeded to inform others of the murder.

Moore's cool indifference has given way to remorse and despair, which apparently amounts to *mental torture*. He prays almost continually, and willingly repeats his confession to any and all who visit him. Moore will, in all probability, waive examination, and be committed to await the action of the grand jury at the September term.

The Utterly Disengaged Bachelor.

He is generally under five-and-twenty, for we do not allude to old bachelors. He dresses well, but not anxiously. It does not much matter to him if his gloves are not buttoned, or if the parting of his back hair is not quite straight. His whole manner is that of a man who owns himself; who has no one to think of when he does anything or says anything. He consorts with gay fellows who smoke a great deal, and he smokes a great deal himself. He doesn't mind owning to have been out very late last night, and being unable to find a place for his latch-key when he reached home. He changes his boarding place frequently, and is generally ahead of his salary. He laughs at engaged fellows and pities married ones. He is off-hand in his manner, and pays great attention in a jolly sort of way to the last new pretty girl. He patronizes the burlesque opera, and goes alone with bouquets to fling to the most fascinating performer. Even there he is fickle, and the sylph with black hair, who is his idol one night, is quite forgotten the next for the blonde in blue and silver. On the whole, he is extremely happy—has brighter eyes, fresher lips, and nicer hair than any other kind of man you meet, and seems to have "disengaged" and "not in love" written in every dimple.

The East Tennessee Senter Paper Changed to Stokes.

We clip the following from an article in the Maysville *Republican*, announcing a change of front from Stokes to Senter:

When this paper made its first appearance, nearly two years ago, our beloved country had just emerged from the ruins of a gigantic civil strife, which had entailed numerous evils upon the country. At that time there existed a spirit of opposition to both State and General Government. A wise Legislature took steps to thwart the evil designs of the enemies of freedom, and under the reorganization of the State Government that followed, restricted the right of franchise to those who were bitterly opposed to the Government. It is unnecessary to speak of the interim from then until the present; it is engraven upon the minds of the people in indelible characters.

That the cause for any proscription on the part of the Republican party of Tennessee has ceased to exist, every honest and dispassionate man will admit. And we shall faithfully and earnestly advocate the removal of all disabilities from every citizen of Tennessee, believing that it is just and right; that our present and future prosperity and happiness depends upon the accomplishment of this great and glorious end. We stand square upon the Chicago platform which nobly enunciated that where the cause ceased to exist the disabilities of the disfranchised class should be removed.

There is no just or reasonable excuse for a further continuance of this franchise law, which leads to so much discord and confusion, retards our national and local prosperity, and widens the breach daily between a people that should be united. In assuming this position we stand just where every true Rrpublican stands; that when all causes were removed and the laws of the land faithfully observed, to restore our disfranchised brethren to their former rights and privileges.

We do not wish to continue to retrospect the dark and bloody past, but would direct our readers to the glorious future that awaits the people of this great commonwealth when the barriers to prosperity and unity are torn away.

We heartily support for Governor that noble champion of popular freedom—Governor D. W. C. Senter. Aside from the advantages of having an East Tennessean in the executive chair, we feel in duty bound to sustain our choice from honest and true motives, which we shall each week lay before our readers for digestion. That it will require some powerful cathartic to put in active operation the deformed digestive organs of some of our readers, we are well aware, and to that end have laid in a full supply of the most effectual remedies known to the profession.

We are fully satisfied that when the people, calmly and devoid of prejudice, review the relative claims of the two candidates now in the field, they will see the justice of sustaining D. W. C. Senter and universal suffrage.

An Unknown Territory to be Explored.

The geographers have not entirely finished their work on this continent. We recently published the fact that a military reconnoisance of the White Pine region had been ordered, and of this proposed survey the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

There is a territory about the head-waters of the Colorado, with an area as large as the State of Illinois, about which nothing is known of any practical value. One or two persons have made the passage through the great Colorado canon, and now and then a pioneer hunter or miner has looked from the heights into its fearful chasms. But we know little or nothing of the topography of the country; what inexhaustible mines of precious metals it may contain, and, more important still, what great table lands and rich valleys it may have, adapted to agriculture and to the maintenance of a dense population. We do not even know from authentic sources whether the Colorado is navigable above the great canon, and we know even less of two or three of its largest affluents. The Flak river is traced on maps for more than two hundred miles through Northwestern Arizona; but the country through which it flows has been shut out from civilization, and even from thorough exploration. We hear of fierce savages, of floods and droughts, of semi-tropical verdure, and of mineral deposits richer than have been developed in any other part of the country. We shall never know how much of truth or how much of fiction there may be in these reports until a thorough exploration has been made.

We have already stated that an expedition under the military supervision of Major General Thomas will be sent to this country during the present season, comprising engineers, geologists, botanists and other scientific men, with all necessary appliances for a thorough survey of the country. The White Pine pioneers on the north, and the Southern Pacific railroad surveyors on the south, might be able to tell us something about this unknown country within the next year or two. But more important results may be expected from the labors of this military and scientific expedition. If rich mines and fertile lands should be found, it will not be long before the current of population will set towards the upper waters of the Colorado. The construction of the Southern Pacific railroad will have much to do in hastening the settlement of that country.

Crop Prospects in Georgia.

[From the Macon Telegraph, 11th.]

As we get into the critical months and stages of the crops, complaints multiply, although still quite exceptional. A large portion of Central and Southwestern Georgia is still blessed with timely and sufficient showers; but there are localities which are, or were by last accounts, suffering from drought, and the people are extremely impatient of this drought on account of the critical stage of the corn crop, which makes rain peculiarly necessary. Corn is now earing—the grain is forming and rain is essential to a satisfactory product.

Portions of nearly all the counties in Southwestern and Middle Georgia are, however, quite dry, while it is probable that the greater part of nearly all of them have had showers within the past week. There have been showers on nearly the whole line of the Central railroad, and, in our immediate vicinity, Jones and parts of Crawford, Putnam, Jasper and Monroe have had abundant showers. The skies do not seem to augur drought, and we trust all our planters will yet have rain enough to save their corn crops.

As for cotton, it is as yet entirely healthy and promising. Scattering complaints of rust, boll-worm and caterpillar come to us, but we think they are groundless, or, at least, with very insufficient foundation. The crop is full of extraordinary promise, and nothing has as yet occurred to impair the prospect.

A paper in Milan, Italy, recently announced that Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the United States, had arrived at a certain hotel in that city. An immense concourse of people soon after assembled in front of the hotel in question, and great curiosity was manifested to see "Andy." It was not ascertained until some time afterward that the "A. Johnson" to whom it had alluded was not the ex-President, but a very inoffensive tobacco merchant from New York, who was quite distressed at the notoriety which he had acquired against his will.

The Georgia Legislature was convened on the 7th. It is hinted that one of its acts will be Governor Bullock's impeachment.

News and Other Paragraphs.

J. Lester Wallack is hunting up new plays in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Billy Florence are cutting big-figures in Holland.

A St. Louis lady promises to marry a suitor in nine months if nobody more satisfactory turns up.

A fan, weighing two and a half tons, and making five hundred revolutions a minute, ventilates Farwell Hall, Chicago.

An emigrant train, consisting of a man, his wife, and four children, all barefoot, are walking through Ohio on their way West.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports that an eel twenty-eight inches in diameter was taken from a pipe only two and a half inches across.

A drum corps, consisting of thirty-six young women, is one of the features of the spectacle at Niblo's Garden.

Edwin Forrest is, at last, clear of his divorced wife. It has cost him one hundred thousand dollars to settle the affair.

To marseilles there is one weighty objection—it never stops shrinking; and as children's dresses pay frequent visits to the laundry this is a serious drawback.

The Boston booksellers made great preparations for the Jubilee, laying in especially a large stock of musical works, but unfortunately the buyers came not.

Rosa Bonheur is noted as an agriculturist and stock-raiser, as well as a painter. Her farm is not of great magnitude; but large enough to keep over one hundred thousand animals, mostly very odd-looking specimens.

The monument which Sir Walter Scott erected in the churchyard of Irongrey, over the grave of Helen Walker, the prototype of the imaginary Jennie Deans, in "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," has been nearly destroyed by relic hunters.

"The latest Naked Truth, or Female Engagement," is the title of a piece that has "made a hit" at one of the San Francisco theaters. As a manager figures in it, and half a dozen women, we infer that it concerns itself with the nude business of the theaters.

Near Cheyenne has been discovered an immense tract of land covered with mushrooms of extraordinary size and delicious flavor. One is spoken of which was seven inches in diameter, with a stem two inches thick, and which weighed a pound.

A woothy suggestion is that of the New York *Mail*, that there is great need of a little manual of classic music—something that would explain difficult terms, give an idea of the characteristics of the great masters, with sketches of their lives, explain the most important principles of music, all in a style that could be easily comprehended by most people of sense. There are those who would like to understand music, even if they do not practice the art, just as those who may not be authors delight in literature.

An attempt was made a few nights ago to murder an old man of over eighty years of age, named Thomas Cromley, who for a long time has been living in a miserly way, in an almost deserted house, on Seventh street, below Arch. His apartments were entered by three masked burglars, who beat the old man almost to death with blackjacks. Plunder appears to have been their object, but all they got was a gold watch. They doubtless expected to obtain a large supply of money.—*Philadelphia Dispatch.*

From Nevada we receive news of another prodigy. Her name is Emma Forrestall, and her pursuit is gymnastic. A local editor says: "A gentleman assured us that he saw her put into a cigar box, and then a gimlet hole was bored into the box, and she crawled out the hole. One thing is certain, she can be folded up like a table-cloth and stowed away in a small box. She has an anvil placed on her breast, and a horse shoe is made on the anvil while she holds it up."

M. Talleyrand de Verigord is not a member of the French Legation. He is a young scion of the Talleyrand family, who married an American girl in Paris, and has settled on a plantation in Florida in patriarchal style. This State has always been a favorite resort of French *emigrés*, including the Murats.

A French gentleman selected a rich but not otherwise prepossessing husband for his daughter. "I won't have him," said the young lady. "Why so?" "Because he is lame." "Lame? Just listen to the truth! His only reason for pretending to be lame is to escape being called for the National Guards."

A few days ago, a tall, lank specimen of a man walked into a store in San Antonio and asked to be shown some shirts. A number of boxes were taken down for his inspection, and one attracting his eye more than the others, he asked what kind they were. The clerk answered, "They are the Royal Eagle shirt, sir." "The Loyal League shirt! The devil! I fit for the Confederacy, I did;" and the indignant customer walked out of the store.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Iron Founders.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Thursday, May 20th, for furnishing the city [illegible] iron lamp posts. Specifications to be seen at this office.

J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer. may11

LEGAL.

Commissioner's Sale.

I WILL SELL, at private sale, the interest of G. F. W. Shepherd, deceased, in the Cotton Gin Manufactory of Hurt, Shepherd & Co., embracing engine, planing machine, and all the machinery necessary to such an establishment; a grist mill attached. This is a good investment for a small capital. Apply early.

W. N. WALKER, Commissioner. Germantown, Tenn. jy7

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LINKHAUER & BRO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

NO. 284 Second street, between Madison and Court streets. Old patrons and new customers are invited to call. Satisfaction guaranteed. jy9

PROFESSIONAL.

WM. HUNTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Late Judge of the Criminal Court of Memphis,)

Office No. 40 North-Court Street,

MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE.

WILL prosecute claims against the Federal Government for steamboats and other craft lost while in the service of the United States during the war, and practice in all the courts of Memphis and the Supreme Court. jy10

GUY, McCLELLAN & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors,

No. 204 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE.

HAVE on hand a full and complete stock, which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices. Their stock is comprised in part of the following articles:

200 bbls. Mess Pork.
150 casks Bacon Clear Sides.
" " Shoulders.
200 kegs choice Family Lard.
[illegible]
[illegible] " " " in caddies.
[illegible] packages Candies.
[illegible] bags Coffee.
100 bbls. Lo. and Demarara Sugars.

Merchants will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere. jy8

LIVERY STABLE.

CAPITOL LIVERY STABLE,

WM. SMITH, Proprietor.

HACKS and Carriages to any part of the State at any time. I have always Hacks ready on the arrival of any boat or train. Persons going to Hot Springs can go cheaper by my line than by any other. Fare to Hot Springs, $[illegible]. Parties having through tickets from Huntersville to Little Rock can have carriages instead of omnibusses, by not changing [illegible] on railroad.

Little Rock, June [illegible], 1869. jy7

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

REMEDIES.

Read the Certificates

No Medicines

IN THE WORLD

EQUAL THEM.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, CITY—DEAR SIR: I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represented it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances make your bitters far superior to any similar preparations in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon whisky must necessarily recommend your bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by clear operation.

EMIL SCHEFFER, Apothecary and Chemist. Louisville, September 29, 1868.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 14, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder: I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and sores all over my body, and for the last three years I have been confined to my room and bed, and all hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. The first sore broke about three years ago and ran about a pint a day until the latter part of December, and during that time the smell was so offensive, with my windows up giving open ventilation to my room, that neither my family nor any of my friends could hardly bear to stay in the room with me. About the middle of last November the disease turned into my bowels also, and what passed from them was almost the same as that which ran from the sores; and my bowels were so sore that I could not bear the weight of my hand to lay on them. About this time my family and friends were called in, and I was expected to die any time; but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw that your Sarsaparilla and Potash was recommended for Scrofula, and I sent for it immediately, and the third dose, or first day, I felt relief; and every day I could feel its healing influence all through my body, and was anxious for the time to come round to take the regular dose. The sores have now nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am now fleshier than I ever was in my life, and I feel better than I have felt for twenty years. I consider it almost a miracle that I am alive, and I wish you to put this before the public, so that if any one is afflicted with Scrofula, or any kind of skin disease, they may see this and be benefitted thereby. I consider this the best medicine that ever was placed before the public.

Yours respectfully, ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a number of years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists, Corner Floyd and Market streets, Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 11, 1868.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—I have been suffering for two years with excessive coughing and difficulty of breathing, and seeing your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry recommended for those diseases in your valuable Almanac, and also certificates of its having effected similar cures, and after trying other remedies, with similar effect, I determined to give your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry a trial; and take pleasure in stating that I experienced relief after taking the first bottle; and have kept it up regularly since, and am entirely free from both the cough and difficulty of breathing. I would state, also, that I would not be without it, as I am very corpulent and predisposed to asthma. Yours, Respectfully,

WM. MOORE, Watchman on May street.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—I am an old practitioner in this city and surrounding country, and, although opposed to all patent medicines, yet, seeing that you had gotten up a CHILL TONIC, and knowing you to be thoroughly versed in the treatment of such diseases, I was tempted to try its effect; and now sir, allow me, not only to thank you myself, but also to tender you the thanks of my patients, who have not only been cured of Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, in its most distressing and aggravating form, by the use of your Chill Tonic, but it has entirely eradicated the disease from their systems; and I now use it altogether in my practice—as do all the other physicians in my neighborhood—and I would be glad to see the profession using and prescribing your valuable medicines throughout our country. You are at liberty to use this as you may deem proper.

I remain yours, very respectfully, BENJ. J. ADAMS, M. D.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, Arkansas.

EDWARD WILDER, ESQ.: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I add my testimony in favor of your Family Pills. I have used them as a family medicine for twelve months past, and conscientiously believe them the best pill ever brought to this country. I had suffered much from Chronic Costiveness, and was cured after using your pills. My wife was troubled with Heartburn and Indigestion, and was relieved by them. My son-in-law has had the Bloody Flux for many years, but is now cured, thanks to your Family Pills. I always keep them in the house.

Yours truly, JOHN Z. JONES.

CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALA.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY: SIR—After having tried everything in the way of Worm Medicine, with no effect, on my three little children, I heard of your "Mother's Worm Syrup," and take pleasure in stating it relieved my little ones immediately.

Yours, with respect, MRS. LUCY M. CHASE.

EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY: DEAR SIR—I consider your Bitters the best medicine in the world. My wife has had the Chronic Diarrhea for over five years, and your Stomach Bitters cured her. She takes some of it two or three times a day. I would not be without it in the house for ten times the cost of it.

Yours, J. C. OATMAN, Agent Erie R. R., New York.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER: DEAR SIR—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years, and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully, MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY: SIR—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with Scrofulous ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skillful physicians with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief, and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully, W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

VERNON, FLA., February 10, 1868.

Mr. Edward Wilder, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—Six months ago I had given up all hope of ever being well again; I was a mere skeleton, and did not expect to live over a few months; all pronounced me in the last stage of consumption. About that time I began to use your Extract of Wild Cherry, and I continued to do so for several months, growing better daily, and increasing in flesh. I have been so much relieved that I now look forward to a long and happy life, and bless you for the wonderful cure.

Yours, with great respect, MRS. ELEANOR G. BAKER, Center Star, Ala.

Messrs. Edward Wilder & Co.: Dear Sirs—I have sold the last bottle of your Mr. Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic and am having frequent calls for more, as it has not failed to give prompt, rapid and certain cure in all cases of Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, wherever used. Please send me at once, per express, six dozen. Your prompt attention will oblige,

Yours, respectfully, J. M. CHAMBERLIN.

KOSSUTH, MISS., April 24, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—Your 'Mother's Worm Syrup' is the best thing ever used in this country. Please send me at least 6 dozen more at once.

Yours truly, E. C. GATES, By Wm. F. Wallace.

What the ablest and best medical men of the country say: "So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of your great medical remedies that we cannot too forcibly urge their use in all the diseases for which they are recommended; and we say to all sufferers from such diseases, use your Bitters as a Tonic, Stimulant and Appetiser; your Sarsaparilla and Potash in all cases of Scrofula, Chronic Affections, and impurities of the Blood; your Compound Extract Wild Cherry in Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Your Chill Tonic in all cases of Chill and Fever or Ague and Fever, and your Mothers' Worm Syrup, should always be used with children with worms over all similar preparations, and your invaluable Family Pills in all cases of constipated and sluggish bowels, as in such cases we have never known them to fail.

For sale by all dealers.

EDWARD WILDER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 215 Main street, Marble Front, Louisville, Ky.

For sale in Memphis by
C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. F. WILKERSON & CO.,
S. W. JONES & CO.

Also, any Dealers. je27

WILLIAM ORGILL. EDMUND ORGILL.

ORGILL BRO'S & CO.,

Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.,

Nos. 310 and 312 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, ... TENN

A complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

We are direct importers of all our foreign goods.

We purchase our Domestic Goods from the manufacturers.

We are enabled to offer great advantages to the trade.

We are sole agents in Memphis for the Gullet Steel Brush Cotton Gin; also Buckeye Reapers and Mowers, Marvin & Co.'s greatly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Sorghum Mills, Bradford's (Cincinnati) Wheat and Corn Mills,

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

Agricultural Implements in great variety.

French Window Glass, Iron, Metals, Castings, Belting, Wheat Threshers, etc.

Terms Cash, or short city acceptance. may11

G. L. DENISON. A. S. M'NEAR.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 22 North-Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARBAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jal6

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE.

INVALUABLE!

The New Babcock Patent

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Weighs only 75 pounds when filled, never fails, easily managed, and always ready for use.

MACHINE filled with 8 gallons equals 600 gallons of common water.

Throws stream 40 feet or more.

Puts out Kerosene, Benzole, Tar, etc.

Charged and ready for use in 30 seconds.

Pamphlets and agencies apply to the Great Western Fire Extinguisher Co., No. [illegible] Washington avenue, St. Louis.

JOHN S. McCUNE, President.
LOGAN D. DAMERON, Vice President.
H. M. BLOSSOM, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

E. O. Obear,	John F. Davis,
E. M. Ragell,	[illegible] Lynda,
E. D. Jones,	J. W. [illegible],
T. A. Buckland,	Captain E. W. Gould,
Capt. J. S. McCune,	H. M. Blossom,
Logan D. Dameron,	General C. B. Fisk.

ap29

ASSIGNEES' NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY KING, near Bolivar, McNairy county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy15 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. E. RICHARDSON, individually and as one of the firm of James E. Richardson & Co. and Walcott Swasey & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM W. WINFIELD, of [illegible] county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

je22 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 2d day of July, 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EUGENE MICHOT, individually and as one of the firm of Michot & Bro., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

jy3 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 30th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. S. NEVINS, individually and as one of the firm of Conbell & Nevins, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy2 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of REUBEN T. POLLARD, individually and jointly with S. S. Dare, H. T. Pollard, J. H. Pollard, R. L. Pollard and D. W. H. Williams, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy2 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 29th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOSEPH C. WHITTAKER, of Hazle Flat, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy2 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 30th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. W. ROBERTS, of Cageville, Haywood county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy2 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 30th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES M. WIDRIG, individually and as one of the firm of Lawless & Widrig and George J. Widrig & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

jy2 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FLETCHER SLOAN, individually and as partner with R. Johnson, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

je29 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. R. WILLIAMS, individually and as partner with Charles Morris, and as partner with E. M. Hasdin, of ——— county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

je29 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ABNER CLEMENTS, of Mt. Zion, Tipton county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

je29 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 26th day of June, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN SMITH, of Garrison's Store, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

je29 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of A. KUHN, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

jy10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss. In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 10th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN ALDRIDGE, of [illegible] county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

jy10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

MACHINERY.

F. P. CORBY & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Railroad and Machine Shop SUPPLIES,

—AGENTS FOR—

Portable and Stationary Engines, Circular Saw Mills, Flour and Corn Mills, Wood Working Machinery, R. R. Station and Steam Pumps, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses and Wool Machinery, Volute Elliptic and Gum R. R. Springs, Hose, Belting, Packing, etc.

No. 707 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

All machinery sold by us at the manufacturer's lowest rates in St. Louis. Send for prices list and be convinced.

OFFICIAL.

Notice to Property Owners,

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., June 17, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that the grades of the following streets have been adopted, and profiles exhibiting the same have been filed in the Mayor's office, to-wit:

Union avenue, from Manassas street to East street.

Dunlap avenue, from Marshall avenue to East street.

Spring street, from Dunn's [illegible] to East street.

Vance street, from Third Bayou to East street.

Walnut street, from Union avenue to Vance street.

Middle street, from Union avenue to Vance street.

Marshall avenue, from Madison street to Dunlap avenue.

Union street, from Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Marshall avenue.

East street, from Vance to Carr avenue.

Carr avenue, from East street to Dunlap avenue.

Dunlap avenue, from Carr avenue to Fort Pickering Railroad.

Owners of property on any of the above streets are notified to examine the profiles and present any objection they may have to the grades thereon to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, within thirty days from this date.

J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer. je18

PROPOSALS.

Mississippi River

RAILROAD

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No. 430 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock m. on the

20th day of July, 1869,

For the Clearing, Grubbing, Graduation, Masonry, Bridging and Cross-ties necessary to complete the above road from Memphis to Covington, about thirty-six miles, ready for the iron rails. A large portion of the work is heavy and well worthy the attention of contractors.

Proposals may be made for cash, or for county bonds, or for part cash, county bonds and stock.

Plans, profiles and specifications are now ready for inspection at the Company's office, by application to Thos. H. Millington, Chief Engineer, from whom all necessary information may be obtained.

Proposals will be received for the whole work, or in divisions. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory.

A. S. MITCHELL, President Mississippi River Railroad. je27

Building.

I HAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, height of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workmen can put them up. Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 42 [illegible].

JOHN REID, Carpenter and Builder. je29

Trustee's Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, executed to me by Thomas L. Powers, on the third of August, 1867, and duly registered in the Register's office of Shelby county, in Book No. 6, pages 23 and 24, I will sell, to the highest bidder, for cash,

On Tuesday, July 27, 1869,

in front of the DeSoto Block, in Memphis, the lot of ground conveyed and described in said deed, lying east of and fronting on Wellington street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, fronting on said street about [illegible] feet, and running back between parallel lines east to the east line of lot No. [illegible], in country lot No. [illegible], except 20 front feet off the north side of said lot, running back the entire depth, heretofore conveyed by Mary L. [illegible] to M. Estes.

Equity of redemption waived in the deed of trust.

Sale between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

je27 M. MAGEVNEY, Trustee.

FOR SALE.

Steam Saw Mill

FOR SALE.

WE have for sale a Steam Saw Mill, newly set up, in two miles of Randolph, Tenn., all complete and doing a fine business; teams and wagons all to be had. Sale to close up a trust. Apply to [illegible]. Title good. We will wait [illegible] until July 20th, at which time, if not sold before, it will be sold at public outcry. Terms may be arranged then. They will be made known on day of sale on place. DAVID K. PALMER, Trustee.

J. S. MILLS & GRIMES. je27

Notice.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the "Memphis and St. Louis Transportation Company" are hereby notified that a call of twenty-five per cent. of said stock is made, to be paid on or before the

15TH OF JULY,

At the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. [illegible] Front street, up stairs. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. CUMMINS, Secretary and Treasurer. jy3

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—Eleventh Ward.
I ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for Representative in the next General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, subject to the decision of the proposed Democratic Convention of Shelby county.
H. TOWNSEND.
jy7

I ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for Representative in the next General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention of Shelby county.
HAM. H. JONES.
June 24, 1869.

In compliance with the request of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for Senator in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Madison, Hardeman, Fayette and Tipton.
D. M. HUGHETT.
jn23

EDITORS AVALANCHE: The MATERIAL interests of this district need special looking after in our next Legislature. On that account I have been induced to become a candidate solely. I have been induced to become a candidate for the state Senate, and shall run upon the platform of reduced taxes, tenter and surfrage. Very respectfully,
WM. R. MOORE.
jn14

BOARD.

DAY BOARD: also, furnished rooms, with board, can be had at 59 Madison street.
jn28

WANTS.

WANTED—To exchange, a small stock of ready-made clothing for a house and lot in Memphis. Apply at 222 Front Row, up-stairs.

WANTED—By two accomplished and experienced ladies, situations in a college, school, or, separately in private families, for instructions given in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Latin, French, and the English branches. The best references given. Proposals may be addressed until the middle of July, Miss Adelson, care Colonel John Hough, 287 Front street, Memphis.
jy4

WANTED—Situation, by a "liquor compounder," who understands the manufacture of liquor flavors, all of cognac and the compounding of foreign and "domestic" wines and liquors. Satisfaction guaranteed and references furnished. Address
E. HARTLAND,
Box 1,159, Cincinnati, O.
jy1

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office.
jy6

REWARD.

$25 REWARD—I will pay the above reward for the recovery of the body of my little boy, Thomas Horrigan, who was drowned in the Mississippi river, at foot of South street, while bathing, last Tuesday evening, 13th.
M. HORRIGAN.
Ledger and Sun copy.
jy15

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fine young saddle and harness horse. Has all the gaits, and is fast. Price, $150. Apply to-day at Maddox' Stable, Exchange street, between Main and Front.
jy15

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—One story frame house, in good repair, on Lauderdale street, two lots south of Vance. Inquire of B. P. Anderson or 49 Madison street, for terms.
jy14

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front.
jy4

THURSDAY :::::: JULY 15, 1869

THE Convention of to-day has duties to perform of higher, greater importance than any body of men assembled since the surrender of the Confederate armies. Tennessee looks to Memphis, the commercial metropolis of the State, to lead, and it always does in every great work. The responsibilities of this position will doubtless be felt, and the proceedings be conducted with deliberation, prudence and harmonious action. Yet we cannot refrain from pointing out the dangers which possibly may encompass the Convention. There will be a few who give the doctrine of universal suffrage a squinting look and a treacherous support, and for the present take to it as a sharp political maneuver. There will be another select and anointed few who will urge the nomination of gentlemen who are disqualified under the laws of the State, and who cannot become candidates without swearing falsely, or who will be asked to disregard the candidates' oath, in order to make up a test case. There will be still another chosen few who come into the Convention to demand the nomination of particular persons, and will be dissatisfied if they are rejected. There will also be a few who have a pair of grindstones under their arms and their pockets filled with private concealed axes, the stones to be turned and the axes to be ground by the people for the benefit of individuals. While we believe that the Convention will be the ablest and most patriotic that has ever met in this city, still we know that however wide awake the people may be in their primary meetings, there will slip in, despite of all prudence, the classes of discordant elements of which we have spoken. The same evils are seen in the church, and cannot be used as an argument against the Convention system. The good and true men will have an overwhelming majority in the meeting to-day. We anticipate the most successful action. The nominees of the Convention will be supported by all, and by a large majority of our people more zealously than any ticket has received for years. We call upon the friends of Universal Suffrage to be neither timid nor rash, but firm, prudent and deliberate. Let them put behind them the evil suggestions of impractiable demagogues, and defeat without hesitation any attempt to nominate candidates who cannot freely take the oath prescribed by law. We cannot afford to take chances in this contest, and above all to take them by a violation of the law. The Confederate soldier is not impatient, and understands the insidious designs of the unscrupulous few who did all their fighting before and after the war.

SOME of our Southern contemporaries have humorously spoken of the approaching exodus of carpet-baggers, who will find their "occupation gone" after the election. The Radical proscriptive journals quote these paragraphs as evidence of the "rebellious" spirit of the people. They would convey the impression that members of this class are to be driven away by mobs, and seek to parade them in advance as "loyal" martyrs. Carpet-baggery is in a bad way. It has just been throttled in Virginia, and the 5th of August will render the winding sheet necessary in Tennessee. There will be a general exodus during the Fall months; for, out of office, few of these fellows are able to live. No one will molest them. Nobody will seek to drive them away by threats or force. As water naturally runs down hill, they will naturally pack their carpet-bags and travel when the tempting allurement, office, soars beyond their reach. Already two or three defeated aspirants in our late judicial contest have shaken the Memphis dust from their feet, and sought official places in "unreconstructed" Mississippi. The negro was necessary. The alternatives were, go or starve. They did not possess sufficient brains to earn a livelihood in a professional way, were too lazy to work, and too cowardly to steal, unless under the cover of official position. It will be a sad day for carpet-baggers when military satraps retire from the South before the march of public sentiment, and the true people obtain a voice in the control of their own affairs. And that day, thank God! is near at hand. Then carpet-baggers, like their betters, must rise or fall, according to their merits. Then there will be no privileged class to crack their whips over the heads of the people whom their nefarious conduct has so long kept in the position of "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

THE order of business as adopted by the Executive Committee, it has been suggested, will be changed to accommodate the delegates of Tipton and Fayette counties. The first convention will organize to nominate a Floater, and Shelby county will then hold its convention to nominate Representatives. To this order we can offer no objection, for the delegates from the counties of Tipton and Fayette will desire to return home the same day of the meeting, while the Shelby County Convention may, if necessary, hold its session late in the day or at night.

IN a convention of delegates pledged to Universal Suffrage, the only issue to be recognized is Universal Suffrage, and not whether this or that one was a Whig or Democrat, Confederate or Federal, Rebel or Union. What has the doctrines of the old whig or democratic parties to do with the great issue? We look for a union of good men and worthy citizens, who will organize for the purpose of driving proscriptionists from office, and of exterminating Radicalism, root and branch, from the State.

DAVID W. BALLEW, Esq., of Fayette county, is mentioned as a suitable person for Floater. He represented McMinn county in 1847-8, and was in the Senate in 1855. He removed from East Tennessee to Fayette in 1861. He served in the Legislature with ex-Governor HARRIS and Judge A. WRIGHT of this city.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

To the Southwestern Press Association.

WASHINGTON.

Important Proclamation—Mississippi Election to be on November 30th.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following was promulgated to-day by the President:

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provision of an act of Congress, approved April 10th, 1865, I hereby designate Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1869, as the time for submitting the Constitution, adopted on the 15th of May, 1868, by Convention, which met in Jackson, Miss., to the voters of said State, registered at the date of said submission, viz: November 30th, 1869, and I submit and separate the vote of that part of section 3, of article 7, of said Constitution, which is in the following words:

"That I am disfranchised in any of the provisions of the acts known as the reconstruction acts of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress, and that I admit the political and civil equality of all men, so help me God;" provided, that if Congress should at any time remove the disabilities of any persons disfranchised in said reconstruction acts of the said Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress, and the Legislature of this State shall concur therein then so much of this oath only as refers to the reconstruction acts shall not be required of such persons so pardoned, and entitles him to be registered; and I further submit to a separate vote section five of said constitution, which is in the following words:

No person shall be eligible to office of profit or trust, civil or military, in this State who was a member of the Legislature that voted for the call of the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, or as a delegate to any convention, or voted for or signed any ordinance of secession, or who gave voluntary aid, countenance or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, or who accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office, civil or military, under any authority or pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile, or inimical thereto, except all persons who aided reconstruction by voting for this Convention, or have continuously advocated the assemblage of this Convention, and shall continue in good faith to advocate the same; but the Legislature may remove such disabilities, providing nothing in this section, except voting for, or signing the ordinance of secession, shall be so construed as to exclude from office the private soldiers of the so-called Confederate States army. I further separate the vote of article 5, act 7, of said constitution, which is in the following words: "The credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned in aid of any person, association or corporation, nor shall the State hereafter become a stockholder in any corporation or association;" and I further submit to separate the vote in the part of the oath of office prescribed in section 26, in article 12 of said constitution, which is in the following words: "That I have never, as a member of any convention, voted for or signed any ordinance of secession; that I have never been a member of the State Legislature that voted for a call for any Convention that passed any such ordinance. The above oath shall also be taken by all city and county officers before entering on their duties, and by all other State officers not included in the above provisions. I direct that the vote be taken on each section alone, and on other portions of the said Constitution in the following manner: Each vote favoring the ratification of the new Constitution excluding the provisions above quoted as adopted by the Convention of May 15th, 1868, shall express his judgment by voting for the Constitution. Each voter favoring the rejection of the Constitution excluding the provisions above quoted, shall express his judgment by voting against the Constitution; each voter will be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted. It is understood that sections 4 to 13, inclusive, under the head of ordinance, are considered as forming no part of said Constitution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set the seal of the United States, to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1869, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y of State.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Temperance Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, July 14.—The State Prohibitory Convention nominated J. E. Ingersoll for Governor, and Dr. Wadsworth for Lieutenant Governor.

NASHVILLE.

The Campaign—Probable Programme of the Conservatives.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—The political campaign is increasing in interest, owing to the increase of registration lists. The Conservatives are now changing their policy, and propose to run candidates of their own for the Legislature, wherein there is a chance for their election. Heretofore they recommended the support of Republicans pledged to the enfranchisement. General Stokes' friends complain bitterly of the conduct of the new Registration Commissioners, and charge that one of them has issued a certificate to a rebel soldier in Bedford.

ST. LOUIS.

The Coming "Mill" between Allen and Gallagher.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—A match between Allen and Charles Gallagher, for a prize fight, was closed yesterday afternoon. The battle is to take place on the 17th of August, within fifty miles of St. Louis, for five hundred dollars a side, and open for an increase to one thousand dollars and the excursion money.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Asa Packer, Democratic Nominee for Governor.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 14.—The Democratic Convention met this morning, and selected Mr. Hopkins, a Cass man, for temporary chairman. The convention then adjourned until this afternoon. In the afternoon the Hon. Asa Packer was nominated for Governor.

MOBILE.

Burning of the Point Clear Hotel—No Lives Lost.

MOBILE, ALA., July 14.—The hotel at Point Clear, was burned last night. The main building and the furniture was entirely consumed. Many of the boarders lost all of their baggage. No lives were lost.

GALVESTON.

Efforts to Relieve Sufferers from the Flood—Terrible Scenes.

GALVESTON, July 14.—To-day cars have been sent out from Harrisburg, Texas, with boats to rescue the sufferers by the flood of the Colorado valley, who took refuge in the tree tops in Eagle Lake bottom, and have been there for two days. Positive information has been received that the water was two feet over the telegraph poles on farms in Eagle Lake bottom, which are cultivated every year. There are various rumors from Bastrop, but as communication is entirely cut off, none can be credited. It is impossible to arrive at the extent of the loss in the towns along the Colorado until the water falls. It has fallen six feet already. The Brazos is still rising. It is reported that all the rivers near San Antonio are out of their banks.

FOREIGN.

Serious Riot at Belfast.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 14.—The following exemplifies the liberal party, now organizing. Meetings in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church have been advertised and held in various parts of the kingdom.

IRELAND.

BELFAST, July 14.—A serious riot occurred here between the Catholics and Orangemen on the 12th. Windows of many buildings were smashed. One Catholic school-house gutted, and another badly damaged. Several rioters were wounded, and one policeman had three ribs broken.

VENDETTA.

Another Bloody Incident of the Bolton-Dickens Feud.

Mr. Wade Bolton Shot by Colonel Tom Dickens on Main Street.

The old feud between the Boltons and Dickenses, with which the public has from time to time for twelve years become familiar through deeds of blood and extensive lawsuits, yesterday received the addition of a characteristic incident, in which the two chiefs participated.

About half-past ten a.m. yesterday, while Mr. Wade Bolton and Major G. V. Rambaut were conversing on Main street, by the west side of the Square, the former, suddenly turning around, exclaimed: "Look at that man." Just at that moment a pistol report was heard and Mr. Bolton's left arm dropped to his side. A bullet had entered the arm at the shoulder joint, going through and entering the side. The shot was fired by Colonel Thomas Dickens, who, with his son, Captain Sam. Dickens, had been approaching from the direction of Odd Fellow's Hall. As soon as shot, Bolton started briskly down street, and Dr. Dickens wrested the weapon—a navy six shooter—from his father. Deputy Sheriff Williams, who had a moment before spoken to Mr. Bolton and Major R., and passed on, suddenly retraced his steps and arrested Colonel Dickens. The latter, evidently supposing Williams to be aiding Bolton, called out to his son to shoot him. Dr. D. replied, "He won't hurt you," and a moment afterward Colonel Dickens was on his way to the Adams street station, guarded by Williams and Captain Ben. Garrett. Mr. Bolton, whose wound bled profusely, walked to Messrs. E. M. Apperson & Co.'s, where he received the professional services of Dr. Lynch.

During the day Colonel Dickens was taken before Esq. Millard, who, the wound not being understood as serious, admitted Colonel Dickens to bail in $5,000.

It will be remembered that one night last May Colonel Dickens was wounded by an unknown party who entered his residence, suddenly extinguishing the light, and commenced firing indiscriminately. Two persons were killed, and another, besides Col. D., wounded. It is the latter's firm belief that Bolton instigated the assault, and it is said information has reached him of threats made subsequently against his life by Bolton.

Ladies' all linen handkerchiefs, $1 25 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co.

Excursion—Memphis and Louisville Railroad—Hammoth Cave—Special Excursion Tickets.

To pleasure parties of twenty-five or more persons, only $16 85 each for the round trip, including stage fare to the Cave. This ticket entitles the holder to a reduction in hotel fare and our expenses. Tickets and all information can be obtained at 257½ Main street.
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Gents' all-linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen, worth $7. M. Kraus & Co.

TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS.—J. E. Rusk, Esq., Treasurer of the State of Tennessee, has been in the city several days, and is about to take charge, on behalf of the State, of the defunct Tennessee National Bank and its assets, that institution having been released by the Government, whose claims are satisfied. It now remains to be seen how much "school fund" can be squeezed out of the thing.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—A fire broke out last night in a small shingle mill, on Wolf river, near the rolling mill. The building was destroyed before the engines reached the spot. The amount of loss is not known.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

List of Delegates from City and County.

The following is a list of delegates to the County Conservative Convention, which meets in this city to-day, as far as heard from. We have the city complete, but several districts in the county have not yet been reported:

First Ward.

John Glancey, M. Gavin, Ed. Dowling, R. D. Baugh, W. J. Clements, James Newsom, John Mahoney, Dan. Shuffin, W. H. Whisett, Owen Daly.

Second Ward.

P. J. Mallon, E. Marshall, T. D. Edgington, Martin Reynolds, M. H. Lowenthithe, R. W. Lightburne, H. Clay Conde, B. N. Hart.

Third Ward.

A. K. Taylor, W. Black, W. S. Pickett, G. F. Goodyear, Irving Halsey, M. D. L. Stewart, James O. Duff, A. Woodward and J. G. Barbour.

Fourth Ward.

A. T. Lacy, John W. Dawson, James Elder.

Fifth Ward.

J. H. Erskine, Thomas H. Allen, C. P. Segnstack, T. W. O'Donnell, Owen Smith, J. S. Millan, John D. Beaird, W. C. Folkes, J. C. Holst.

Sixth Ward.

R. J. Morgan, J. D. Ruffin, A. L. Swingley, E. M. Hearn, Julius Taylor.

Seventh Ward.

John Loague, W. L. Stewart, Robert Goode, J. B. Signaigo, John S. Kerr, J. J. Murphy, Henry J. Lynn, James Flaherty, Larry Harmstad, R. A. Thompson, R. Hutchinson, J. B. Sharp, P. Gatens.

Eighth Ward.

In this ward two meetings were held, and two sets of delegates are reported. A meeting on Saturday night elected E. A. Beecher, D. Pante and Hugh Farrin. A meeting on Monday night elected G. R. Monsarrat, Van C. W. Anderson, Wm. Ringwald, D. Larkin, Moses Levy and T. McGeoy, claiming that the ward was entitled to six instead of three delegates. This dispute will be settled by the Committee on Credentials.

Ninth Ward.

Marcus J. Wright, W. S. Adams, Adam Heir, L. J. Dupre.

Tenth Ward.

J. M. Williamson, John Donovan, R. F. Looney.

Fifth Civil District.

B. B. Barnes, A. J. Kellar, Carrick W. Heiskell.

Sixth Civil District.

Geo. L. Nichols, Thos. T. Taylor, Geo. C. Holmes.

Seventh Civil District.

W. B. Wright, E. W. Caldwell, Chas. W. Johnston.

Twelfth Civil District.

Hugh Greer, J. T. Castles, G. O. Buntyn.

Fifteenth Civil District.

A. Morehead, George Washington, Judge Venable.

Sixteenth Civil District.

A. B. Haynes, John McBrooks, —— Carroll.

Seventeenth Civil District.

J. T. Miner, C. K. Nell, John Sorrel.

Fourteenth Civil District.

J. E. R. Ray, David H. Poston, Eli Rayner.

The citizens of the Fourteenth Civil District met last night to elect delegates.

COUNTY CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

Programme Adopted by the Executive Committee for the Government of the County Conservative Convention.

July 14, 1869.

FIRST ORDER.

Calling of the Convention to order at twelve o'clock m. by some delegate, and the appointment of temporary chairman.

SECOND ORDER.

The appointment of a temporary secretary.

THIRD ORDER.

The appointment by the Chairman of a committee of five on credentials, their report and action thereon.

FOURTH ORDER.

The appointment by the chairman of a committee of five on organization, their report and action thereon.

FIFTH ORDER.

Nomination of candidates for two Representatives for Shelby county, and vote thereon by ballot, each delegate casting his own vote for two names, a majority of the votes cast being necessary to a choice in each case.

Convention to assemble at Greenlaw Opera House at eleven o'clock, a.m.

A. WOODWARD,
Chairman Shelby County Democratic Executive Committee

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

The Agricultural Stock Society.

We are authorized to state that the Shelby County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society are actively preparing for their first annual fair, to be held in October next. They have purchased the grounds of the old race course, about four miles from the city, lying immediately on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The buildings will be erected within as short a period as the bids can be taken, and the work done. They have projected plans which will make their appointments equal to those of any Fair Grounds in the Southwest. The stock already subscribed, though amounting to over $40,000, is not sufficient to carry out the very liberal and enlightened plans of the Directory, who are determined to prepare accommodations equal to those of any of our sister cities. They have, therefore, determined to canvass our business men for additional stock, and, with that view, E. Ensley, Esq., the President, has appointed the following committees to call on our citizens. We trust that the committees will be active in their duties, as there is no time to be lost, and that our citizens will promptly respond:

J. H. Edmonston, Joseph Bruce, and A. J. Hays, to solicit subscriptions of stock from the manufacturers, jewelers, railroads and livery stables.

Enoch Ensley, E. M. Apperson, J. C. Fizer, and J. T. Stratton to solicit the same from cotton factors and grocery and commission merchants.

J. R. Chalmers, C. L. Anderson, F. S. Davis, and C. B. Church, to solicit the same from bankers, brokers, insurance companies, and steamboat lines and hotels.

George C. Holmes, N. C. Perkins, R. M. Mason, A. B. Haynes, Cham. Jones, Jr., W. Caldwell and J. H. Goodlett, to solicit the same from farmers and planters.

J. W. Sneed, W. H. Carroll, E. B. Harris, and M. D. L. Stewart, to solicit subscriptions from dry-goods and clothing merchants, and citizens generally.

Country merchants who buy dry goods, examine our stock. M. Kraus & Co.

MATRIMONIAL.—Our friend Mr. Fergus Hall, (at Orgill Bro's & Co.,) has repudiated his old bachelor associates, violated the laws of the anti-Matrimonial Club, ignominiously deserted its ranks, and become a Benedict. The event occurred at Hernando, Miss., on the 13th, and "the party of the second part" was Mrs. Jordan, of that place. It was rather unkind in this prince of bachelors to act in this manner, but we were instructed by "the fraternity" to extend him the olive branch; and for ourselves we unite with all friends in wishing him and his bride a long life of happiness.

Two yards wide bleached table linen $1—worth $1 50. Warranted all linen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

REGISTRATION.—We learn that up to yesterday evening Registrar Boughner had issued certificates to six hundred men.

The Little Conflict in the Eighth Ward.

HORNETS' AVALANCHE: The Appeal of yesterday, in an article headed the "Eighth Ward," says the "gentlemen of the Eighth Ward who held a sort of *bolters'* meeting on Monday night are reminded that the primary meeting of Saturday was regular, and the delegates nominated that night will be submitted to the Convention," and then gives a so-called report of that meeting, as furnished by the Chairman of said meeting, who uses, very extraordinarily, the term "Democratic Conservative party" on every occasion. After stating as above, the extraordinary compiler of the document says, begging the question, "we hope this exhibition will be sufficient, and the Convention will to-morrow be guided by it." We are not bolters, but members of the Democratic Conservative party of the Eighth Ward, and the meeting for Saturday was in pursuance of the following call, which utterly ignored the Democratic Conservative party, as appears.

EIGHTH WARD, ATTENTION.

The undersigned respectfully request their fellow-citizens of the Eighth Ward to meet at Poplar street Market, this evening at half-past eight o'clock, to appoint delegates to the county mass meeting on the 15th instant.

A. H. Stephens,	M. F. Kennedy,
Andrew Drew,	Geo. C. Halbin,
J. C. McManus,	John T. Stratton,
M. J. Rossel,	S. W. Wilkins,
A. H. Andrews,	Chas. J. Phillips,
Martin Walt,	C. W. Goyer,
H. Seessel, sr.,	John S. Tool,
	F. M. C. DeVeaux.

Who with one exception never belonged to the Democratic Conservative party organization of the ward. John L. H. Taylor and others, who had toiled and labored for the party when in its incipiency, seeing that it was a "citizens' meeting," and believing that things were cut and dried, stated that the Democratic meeting of the Eighth Ward, as there had been no call made under the direction of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party, would meet Monday night. The gentleman who made the announcement, was asked by what authority he adjourned a CITIZENS' MEETING—which that was. He answered he only acted for the Democratic Conservative party organization of the Eighth Ward. When the meeting was called to order, one of the speakers ridiculed the Democratic Club organization, and claimed that the meeting was a CITIZENS' MEETING, and styled the club a little trick. The report of the meeting in yesterday's *Appeal* is a supplemental and amended bill, concocted to reply to the answer made by the real organization of the Eighth Ward, which appeared in yesterday's *Ledger*, and for no other purpose. If not so, why the claim on Saturday night that it was not a Democratic meeting, but a citizens meeting? Why do they allow the Sunday papers, the Monday and Tuesday *Appeal*, and Monday and Tuesday *Ledger*, Sunday and Tuesday and Wednesday AVALANCHE, to appear and no report of a Democratic Conservative meeting on Saturday night? Because they knew that it was a plain citizens' meeting, gotten up for a purpose, and the call made only in an evening paper, which was not seen by one-third of the ward Democratic Conservative party. The convention called on to-day is called by the Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party, to send Democratic Conservative delegates to a Democratic Conservative Convention. This being so, by what authority has a meeting of *citizens* (which term includes Radicals, Republicans and Democrats) to appoint, acting *as citizens*, delegates to a Democratic convention? No more, as the Democratic Conservative party to a regular organization, than if our German friends, under a German organization, called upon the members of such organization to send delegates to a convention, and a party of Americans disclaiming to belong to such organization should hold a meeting, elect delegates, and claim that those delegates were the proper ones. The publication in the *Appeal* of this morning is an after thought, because the author feels that a Democratic Conservative convention will only receive delegates sent by a Democratic Conservative Eighth Ward meeting, and not those by a citizens' meeting, ridiculing the Democratic club organization through one of their speakers. This report of the proceedings in the *Appeal* is given for the same purpose that the man who once drew an animal, and as no one could recognize it, marked under it: "This is a horse." So this citizens' meeting, knowing it was no Democratic Conservative meeting, acting under the cause of the Executive Democratic Committee, that no one would so recognize it, now are forced to write under it "this is a Democratic Conservative meeting." The delegates who were selected on Monday night claim to have been selected by the Democratic Conservative organization of the Eighth Ward, which organization has never been broken up or dissolved, held by its legitimate President, and are confident that they will be received by the Democratic Conservative Convention, the special order of the *Appeal* to the contrary notwithstanding, and shall not be deterred by the Sir Oracle decree of the *Appeal* from presenting our claims to our Democratic Conservative Convention. The *Appeal* is not high jurist of Democratic Conservatism, and the Convention will do its duty, fearless of frown of the *Appeal*.

VIRGINIUS.

Correspondence.

MEMPHIS, July 14, 1869.

COL. JOHN S. KERR—*Dear Sir:* We respectfully and earnestly ask you to allow your name to be presented to the Conservative Convention, which will meet to-morrow, for the nomination for the office of Senator from this district.

Very respectfully,
Ed. Pickett, Jr.,
H. Clay Conde,
Wm. C. Ward,
Choate & Co.,
Lawrence & Gillmore,
Dillard, Pinson & Co.,
G. Falls & Co.,
B. M. Estes,
W. Messick,
R. R. Pittman,
H. Cowperthwait,
Irving Halsey,
and others.

MEMPHIS, July 14, 1869.

Colonel Ed Pickett, jr., Colonel H. Clay Conde, Messrs. Wm. C. Ward, R. R. Pitman, H. Cowperthwaite, B. M. Estes, G. Falls, Major Irving Halsey, and others:

GENTLEMEN—Your very flattering note of this date, requesting the use of my name in connection with the nomination of a candidate for the Senate, before the Conservative convention which meets in this city to-morrow, has been handed me. And in reply, while thanking you and the very many other partial friends, who have expressed their preference for me as a candidate for the exalted position referred to. I can only say, it would be disingenuous in me to pretend otherwise than that I would feel myself highly complimented by such a nomination, and am sure that it would be followed by a triumphant endorsement by the people at the ballot-box. Yet, when I remember the oppressive legislation which stands unrepealed upon the statute books of Tennessee—a record of immortal infamy to those who placed it there—designed especially to debar all such as me, who followed the fortunes of a "cause" which had the fullest sanction of our judgment and conscience, from every public station of honor and profit it becomes too grave a doubt whether if elected, I could drag my galling fetters up to a seat in the Senate, to chance imperilling the vitally important interests at stake at this juncture in the history of our downtrodden people however tempting to personal ambition. For this reason, and this alone, I must request my name to be withheld from the convention, trusting your selection will fall upon worthier shoulders. And having full confidence that you will place no one in nomination who is not known to be an active, earnest, enterprising, live man, *politically sound to the core*, of unimpeachable integrity, intellectual fitness, unflagging energy, and of an unyielding purpose, *at once, in the most direct, immediate and effectual way* to emancipate and disenthrall, so far as lies in his power, every citizen of our noble old Commonwealth from the tyrannical abuses of government which make the majority, at present, little better than "hewers of wood and drawers of water," for the minority. I shall at once, upon the adjournment of your Convention, enter actively upon the canvass for the gentlemen whom you may select to bear the *peoples' standard*, and never quit it until the polls are closed upon the day of election. I am, gentlemen,

very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
JOHN S. KERR.

News in Brief.

Mr. Barton, State Treasurer of Arkansas, is in the city.

Captain Thompson made a number of rope ascensions in his balloon, from the corner of Adams and Third streets yesterday. A number of gentlemen went "aloft" with him. He will make a voyage at ten a.m. to-day.

GAYOSO CLUB MEETING.—Officers and members of the Gayoso Club are requested to meet at "Willett's," this morning at ten o'clock. A full attendance is desired. By order of the President.
CHAS. A. CHOATE,
Secretary.

Steamboat stewards often complain that ordinary baking powders lose their strength and quality after being on board a vessel or boat for a few days. Dooley's Baking Powder is not affected by any atmosphere, and will keep good in any climate. Perfectly free from deleterious substances, and it will make good, sweet, wholesome rolls, biscuits or pastry to perfection, and withal the most economical. For sale by all grocers.
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We are selling our stock of water coolers and ice cream freezers at reduced prices. BERING & LOTZE,
381 Main street.

CHINESE LABORERS.—Parties wishing to employ large or small numbers of Chinese laborers, may make the necessary arrangements for procuring gangs of size required, delivered in any part of the country, by application to
KOOPMANSCHAP,
San Francisco, California.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE EXCURSION.—We understand that the excursion party to Mammoth Cave is made up. The parties are requested to get their tickets at 237½ Main street—fare $16 85 for the round trip.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION, this (Thursday) morning, July 15, at ten o'clock, by GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Corner Second and Adams streets.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION, this (Thursday) morning, July 15, at ten o'clock, by GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Corner Second and Adams streets.

Just received another lot All-Linen Huck. Towels at $3 and $6 50 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

Just received, full-size 108 inch fine article mosquito netting, 50 cents per yard—sold heretofore at 85 cents. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams

Greatest bargains of the season. Five thousand yards new styles linen lawns 25 cents per yard, worth 50 cents, to be closed out at once. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Jaconets, swisses, mulls, nansooks, edgings and insertings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

A few gentlemen can secure boarding and furnished rooms at 98 Madison street.

Sea Island yard-wide domestic, 12½ cents per yard. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

Just received another lot of Linen Towels, $1 50 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

Puffed bosom shirts, $2, worth $3 M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE,
July 15, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather continues warm and oppressive. The river here rose one inch in the past twenty-four hours, and is now eight feet two inches below the high water mark of 1867. At St. Louis the river was stationary yesterday, with a good stage in the river to Cairo. The Ohio is falling at Cincinnati and Louisville, with six and a half feet in the canal. Arkansas and White rivers are falling, with a good stage of water in each.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer P. W. Strader, Louisville.
" Minneola, Cincinnati.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" New Era, New Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer New Era, Louisville.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" P. W. Strader, New Orleans.

IN PORT.

Minneola, American.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was very little business doing on the wharf yesterday, with light shipments.

The P. W. Strader passed down last evening for New Orleans well laden.

The New Era passed up yesterday for Louisville, where her cabin and machinery will be transferred to a new hull, the dimensions of which are as follows: Length 180 feet, depth of hold 6½ feet, with 34 feet beam. The boat will be ready for business about the 1st of October.

The Cheek cleared for Friar's Point last evening, with a good trip of passengers.

The Minneola, Captain Miller, came in from Cincinnati yesterday morning, with a full cargo of merchandise, and leaves on Friday with a return trip. A clever gentleman has charge of the office.

The Belle St. Louis is the Thursday St. Louis packet, leaving this evening at five o'clock.

The fine steamer Indiana, Captain Rube Neale, will pass up this morning for Louisville.

The good steamer W. A. Caldwell, Captain Rube Haines, is the regular Friday Arkansas river United States mail packet, leaving to-morrow at five p.m. She will be found in port this morning to receive.

The towboat Comet passed up for St. Louis Wednesday night.

An affray occurred on the towboat Mary Ann, lying at the Pittsburg wharf, on Saturday evening, between the watchman of the boat and John Markland, during which the latter was dangerously stabbed.

The Armadillo loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans, was crossed off by the Underwriters.

399,000 bushels of coal was shipped from Pittsburg to the South on the present rise.

Captain Strider is in Louisville to contract for a new craft for Red river.

The Ajax is due from the Ohio with an immense tow.

Boat building around the falls this season, is quite brisk, there being several boats under construction for Red river, and three or four for the lower coast trade.

MARRIED.

HALL—JORDAN.—On the morning of the 14th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Dockery, of Hernando, Miss., by the Rev. Dr. R. H. Ford, Fergus Hall, of Memphis, Tenn., to Mrs. Laura J. Jordan, of Hernando, Miss.

CLOUDMAN—SAYERS.—On Wednesday, 14th instant, at 7 o'clock p.m., in Calvary Church, by the Rev. George W. White, Rector, Mr. W. H. Cloudman to Miss Jennie Sayers—both of this city.

New Advertisements.

SADDLERY.

H. H. FERGUSON. J. N. PRIVETT.
FERGUSON & PRIVETT,
—DEALERS IN—
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF—
SADDLES and HARNESS,
No. 220 Main Street.
mar19

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

Large Trade Sale of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, ETC.,
AT AUCTION,
Thursday Morning, July 15, at 10 o'clock.
GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
Auctioneers.
jy13 Corner Second and Adams streets.

NOTICES.

Notice.

ALL persons interested in the completion of the "Shelby County Turnpike," on Poplar street extended, especially those living along the line of the road, are urgently requested and expected to meet at the store of Boynton, Trammell & Co., on Monday evening next, 19th instant, at 4 o'clock.
W. T. AVERY,
jy16 Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY

In the District Court of the United States } ss.
For the District of West Tennessee. }

In Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that, by an indenture bearing date the 8th day of July, 1869, made by order of the Court, under the provisions of the forty-third section of an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, W. G. CAMPBELL and JAS. WITHERSPOON, of Fayette county, State of Tennessee, District aforesaid, in their individual right and as the firm of Campbell & Witherspoon, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to E. D. Lawrence, as trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said Campbell & Witherspoon, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the said forty-third section of the said act of Congress. Dated this, 6th day of July, 1869.
E. D. LAWRENCE, Trustee.
W. E. Mitchell, Henry Martin, E. D. Lawrence—Committee of Creditors.
jy15

AMUSEMENTS.

The Memphis Balloon!
One More Ascension.

CAPTAIN THOMPSON announces that the first ascension of the Memphis Balloon having proved unsatisfactory to him, he is determined to make

One More Effort

To test the merits of the Propulsive Machine, and the capacity of the Balloon for

A Long Voyage.

For this purpose,

Thompson Goes Alone!

Starting from the Amphitheater, corner of Third and Adams streets, Memphis, on THURSDAY, July 15th, 1869, at 10 o'clock a.m. He goes

In the Morning

To avoid the oppressive heat of the latter part of the day; to avoid the risk of ascending in a storm; to enable people living in the country to come in, see the ascension, and return on the cars the same day; but chiefly to have the day before him in which to test his machine. Thompson takes on this journey a barometer and thermometer, his LANTERN THAT DOES NOT BURN, and a guide line to avoid the accident of descending to the earth during the night. The Balloon will be inflated entirely in the rink, and during its operation Captain

DAILY AVALANCHE.

THURSDAY : : : : : : JULY 15, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

LABOR.

Chinese Labor Convention—Second Day's Proceedings.

Stock Immigration Company to be Formed—A Live Chinaman Makes a Speech.

Arrival of Koopmanschaap—Inauguration Generally.

A Graphic Description of the Resources of the State.

The Chinese Labor Convention met in the Greenlaw Opera House at ten o'clock yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, President, in the chair.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the proceedings of the Convention of the previous day were dispensed with.

EMIGRATION.

A communication was read from the Commissioners of Emigration of Louisiana, calling attention of the people of the Mississippi Valley to the importance of establishing with the grain trade in bulk to Europe now being so successfully inaugurated in New Orleans, a return trade in the transportation in emigrants, and giving some valuation statistics on the subject. The circular was referred to the Committee on Emigration.

THE DELEGATION FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Judge Sutton, from Louisiana, intimated that a large delegation had arrived from New Orleans to attend the Convention, and that they had requested that Mr. J. W. Paine be placed on the Committee on Finance; Mr. John Williams, on the Committee on the Transportation of Emigrants, and Messrs. Caulfield, Dupre and Richardson on the Committee on Chinese Emigration. He made a motion to that effect, which was adopted.

DELEGATES' CERTIFICATES.

Judge Sutton said it had been the custom in New Orleans to pay the half of the traveling expenses of delegates, and therefore they would require certificates from the Secretaries in regard to their attendance at the Convention.

The Chair stated that the Secretaries were provided with certificates for that purpose.

THE DELEGATION FROM KENTUCKY.

Colonel John Martin, of Kentucky stated that Kentucky was not represented on any of the standing committees, and he did not think that the State from which he hailed should be left out in the cold, and he would therefore, move that L. S. Trimble, of Kentucky, be placed on the Committee on Chinese Emigration, and Major D. G. Reed on the Committee on Emigration generally. Carried.

FINANCE.

General Gideon J. Pillow, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following report:

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 14, 1869.

To the President of the Memphis Immigration Labor Convention, now in session:

The committee to whom was referred the duty of reporting some feasible plan for meeting the wants of the future, in connection with the supply of labor, have had that subject under consideration, and direct the undersigned to report for the consideration of the Convention, that in their judgment, the only feasible plan is to organize a stock company, with a capital of one million of dollars—subject to be increased, if necessary, to two millions. It is proposed, at present, to organize this company under private articles of association; but to procure, at the earliest practicable moment, a law of the State legalizing the company as a corporation.

That no time may be lost, your Committee recommend the opening of stock books at once, and in this Convention; and that all capitalists and planters, friendly to the objects of this Convention, be invited to take stock and join this organization.

They propose that the books for subscription of stock be kept open until the 15th day of August next, upon which day the stockholders shall meet in the hall for the purpose of organizing the company. This organization may take place when the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is subscribed.

It is proposed that each share shall be one hundred dollars, and shall entitle the owner to one vote in organization, and in all things affecting the action of the company, and that each stockholder shall have a vote for each share he may subscribe and pay in, as provided by the calls of the President and Directors of the company, and at the time of the organization.

In the election of a Board of Directors, the payment of ten per cent. on the dollar of all the stock subscribed shall be necessary to entitle the shareholder to vote in the election of the Board of Directors—of whom it is proposed to elect seven.

When so elected, the Board of Directors shall elect one of their number President. They shall also elect a Secretary and Treasurer of the company, each of whom shall be a stockholder—owning not less than ten shares.

When the company is thus organized it shall have, by its Board of Directors, the power to call in the stock subscribed, provided it shall not call in more at one time than ten per cent—provided, also, that it shall not call oftener than once in each thirty days. All stock not paid in when called for shall be forfeited to the company. The Board of Directors shall adopt all necessary means and measures to further the objects of the organization—which is to bring into the country as many immigrant laborers as possible, in the shortest time.

In supplying planters with laborers, the President and Directors shall give a preference to stockholders over those who are not; and in supplying stockholders with laborers, all other matters being equal, a preference shall be given to those who first apply for them to the Board of Directors, by written application, filed with the Secretary of the company. But, inasmuch as the successful work of the organization will require the *active use* of its capital, *cash* will be required in all cases, from those with whom laborers are placed.

Your Committee recommend the appointment at once of a special committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report to this Convention articles of association for the government of this organization—fixing the rights and responsibilities of its members, and defining and limiting the power of its Board of Directors, so that those who subscribe stock in the company, may know these rights and responsibilities.

These suggestions are considered by your Committee as covering the main features necessary to be provided for this organization, and I am directed to report them as the unanimous judgment of your Committee, for the consideration of the Convention, to whom they are respectfully submitted.

GID. J. PILLOW,
Chairman Finance Committee.

General Pillow, in submitting the report, said he did not intend to occupy the Convention with a speech, but the committee were of opinion that the scheme proposed in the report was worthy the attention of the Convention and the capitalists of the country. It was necessary to develop the resources without delay of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, and bring labor into these State to develop their resources. This was their only hope of prosperity. He wished it to be understood that he had no hostility to those who had formerly been slaves, but they were not producing half the crops they did before the war. The amount of cotton raised annually was about 2,500,000 bales, which was only one-half the quantity raised before the war, and this required at least two-thirds of the same labor and only about half the land was under cultivation. The negroes had left the land and the planters and had gone to work on the rivers and steamboats. The crews of steamboats were composed of freedmen, which were previously Irish and Germans, while all the large cities were filled with them.

Judge Sutton wanted to know whether General Pillow was speaking of the report of one of the standing committees.

The chair replied in the affirmative.

Judge Sutton contended it would be necessary to move the adoption of the report before any remarks were made on it.

Mr. J. W. Clapp, of Memphis, hoped General Pillow would be allowed to proceed with his interesting remarks. [Applause.]

Gen. Pillow said he did not intend to take up their time with a speech, but merely to remark that in the movement they were at present engaged in, they did not wish to drive labor out of the country, but rather to increase it. He characterized the opinion that such was the wish of the planters as erroneous, and said they at least wished to have the same amount of acres that they had previous to the war under cultivation. If they did not take steps to supply the labor wanted all would suffer and their lands would become a wilderness. On the proposal for an organization, such as was alluded to in the report, all were invited to come forward and take stock in order to supply the great want of labor, and he might say that the committee were unanimous in their adoption of the report. In regard to the gentlemen from Louisiana who had been appointed members of the committee, he did not know whether they would wish the report recommitted in order that they might examine it before it was adopted by the Convention; therefore he would make no motion relating to the report, but would leave it with the Convention. These gentlemen had heard the report read, and if it was not satisfactory they could move to refer it back or discuss it before the Convention, and move such amendments to it that they pleased. The subject was one of importance, as finance was not only the sinews of man but the sinews in every department of life. [Applause.]

A delegate moved to recommit the report.

Mr. Labaube was opposed to the referring back of the report. They had been called together for the transaction of business, and they ought to get through that business as soon as possible. He did not know when they would get through with their business, and if they recommitted all the other reports of the several standing committees, then he did not know when they really would get through. He considered that the gentlemen from Louisiana and Kentucky had only been put on the committees out of courtesy, and nothing more.

Colonel John Martin contended that it was not a matter of courtesy but a matter of right, that these gentlemen had been put on the committees. The Kentucky delegation had been omitted from all the standing committees.

Mr. Clapp, of Tennessee, hoped they would go on with the business, as he did not wish to see the most important part of the business for which they had met, put off till the heels of the convention.

The delegate withdrew his motion to recommit the report.

General Miles, of Mississippi, said that as the gentleman had agreed to withdraw his motion to recommit the report, he (General Miles) would offer a substitute that action on the report be postponed till twelve o'clock, noon, in order to allow the gentleman from Louisiana an opportunity to look into the report. Carried.

KOOPMANSCHAAP EN ROUTE.

The Chair announced that one of the reporters had received a dispatch that Mr. Koopmanschaap had reached Humboldt, and would arrive in Memphis by the 12:40 p.m. train. [Applause.]

THE TRANSPORTATION OF CHINESE.

Major H. D. Bulkley, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, presented the following report from that committee:

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 14, 1869.

To the President and Members of the Convention:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Transportation have carefully considered the subject, and respectfully beg leave to report that the cost of transportation from San Francisco, or Sacramento *via* the Central and Union Pacific and Omaha and St. Louis Railroads, and Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company to Memphis, Tennessee, will be as follows: In lots of one hundred to five hundred, fifty-five dollars each, in currency; in lots above five hundred, fifty dollars each, in currency. The above figures are given as being rates at which contracts can be made. From Memphis to any point in the interior of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, upon the lines of the various railroads, the rates will be one cent per mile.

From Memphis to Vicksburg and intermediate points on the Mississippi river, the cost will be one dollar per head.

From Memphis to Des Arc, Arkansas, and points below Des Arc, on White river, two dollars per head; for points above Des Arc, to Jacksonport, Arkansas, two dollars and fifty cents per head.

From Memphis to Pine Bluff, Arkansas and points below, on Arkansas river, two dollars per head; for points above Pine Bluff, to Little Rock, Arkansas, two dollars and fifty cents per head.

Your committee would also, respectfully beg leave to report, that communications were sent on the 30th of June to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, as to the probable cost of transportation from San Francisco to any of the Gulf, or Atlantic ports, but no reply has been received thereto.

We are informed from an indirect source that the probable cost of transportation from Hong Kong, to any Atlantic port in the United States, will be by sail one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The time occupied in making the trip, is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty days; and there are other expenses incident to this route, over and above the cost of transportation.

The rate from New York to Memphis by steamer to Norfolk, is two dollars to Norfolk, and one cent per mile on the railroads, making the total cost to Memphis eleven dollars and sixty cents. The time occupied in making the trip from Hong Kong to Memphis *via* San Francisco, steamer and rail, would be thirty-five days; sail vessel and rail, sixty days.

In reference to the communication from the President of the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New York, referred to this committee for action, the committee respectfully beg leave to report, that after a careful consideration of its subject matter, they are unable to find anything upon which to base definite action, beyond the appointment of a committee to confer with the company, as asked for in said communication.

Very respectfully,
H. D. BULKLEY, Chairman.

NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

General N. B. Forrest said he had received a communication from Mr. W. M. Gibson, who had lived several years in the Sandwich Islands, in reference to Chinese immigration. He wished the communication read to the Convention. It was as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, July 10, 1869.

General N. B. Forrest, Memphis:

MY DEAR SIR—My attention has only this day been directed to the subject of a Convention for the Immigration of Chinese, in which you are interested, by Colonel McGivern. This is a matter in which I feel a deep interest.

I am from the State of South Carolina, but for several years have resided in the Sandwich Islands, where I own extensive lands, and employ Chinese and Japanese laborers.

I hold a commission from His Majesty, the King of the Sandwich Islands, which authorizes me to proceed to Asia to procure laborers and colonists for the Islands. I spent many years in the East, especially in the Malay Archipelago. Whilst there and in the contiguous countries, I observed the working and development of Chinese colonization. I have been making a practical test of my experience in the Sandwich Islands. I have employed different races and tribes of the Chinese Empire. I have employed them to plant sugar, cotton and rice; also to herd stock, as shepherds, as shearers, as boatmen, carpenters, butchers, cooks, and as house servants. It is all important to select them in China in reference to the work required of them. There are striking differences between races like Hakas and Punkis, as between English and Irish. Some take readily to the plow and hoe. Some have great aptitude to manage stock. Then you have shopkeeping and artisan races.

In consequence of no attention being paid to selection, there has been great disappointment and mischief in Peru, Cuba, and other countries. We suffered at first in the Islands for want of thorough, practical knowledge. It is an easy matter to order through a mercantile house in San Francisco or Hong Kong a cargo of coolies; but when they arrive they may bitterly disappoint you. It needs an experienced personal selection to insure the obtaining of young, healthy and satisfactory Chinese laborers. I would be happy to assist you in this matter, in connection with my other duties, being anxious to contribute to the welfare of my old beloved home, and knowing how important a judicious Chinese immigration would be in the development and restoration of the South.

I have had much to do with Japanese, and they are a very desirable class of laborers. If not quite so energetic as Chinese, they are more docile, and would become desirable colonists and permanent laborers.

We have imported the coolies into the Islands at a cost of $70, and contracted with them for five years at $4 per month, with board, lodging and medical attendance free. I could now import them at much less cost. I think I could deliver coolies in San Francisco for $60 a head; and I have been talking with Pacific Railroad agents who think they will be enabled to issue emigrant tickets for $75. If shipped round the Horn, coolies could be delivered at less cost than by overland, but it would be much more desirable to pay a little more and avoid the long voyage. However, you would have to consider the possibility of desertion by the overland route. At the same time, I must say that all Chinese I have employed stick faithfully to their contracts. You can work fabulous results with Chinese immigration. The mighty reservoir of labor is ready to flow into your rich lands.

I am sorry that some important business will prevent my attendance at the Convention on the 13th instant. I expect to return overland about the 1st of August to go by steamer to China and Japan. Should you, General, and the gentlemen interested with you in the scheme of Chinese immigration wish to communicate further with me, I could probably make it convenient to call at Memphis sometime between the 20th and 24th instant. I have been sometime in Washington, occupied in reference to a Reciprocity Treaty with the Islands, and return there in a few days, and then proceed on to South Carolina to join members of my family, who return with me to the Islands.

A letter addressed to me, care of S. F. U. Odell, Esq., His Hawaiian Majesty's Consul, 24 Beaver street, New York, will receive prompt attention from Yours, very respectfully,
WALTER M. GIBSON,
H. H. M. Com. Emigration.

General Forrest said it was quite evident that the gentleman who had written him the letter was quite conversant with the subject he was writing about. In the days of slavery, if they wanted field hands, they did not buy house servants. He thought it would be the proper way if they wanted to get these Chinese laborers, it would be proper to get some good reliable man to go for them. He moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Chinese emigration. Carried.

Mr. C. Franklin, of Tennessee, moved the adoption of the report of the committee. Carried unanimously.

CHINESE EMIGRATION

Mr. J. W. Clapp, Chairman of the Committee on Chinese Emigration, said that he had a report to make from that committee, but he was not in a position to say whether the committee had done good or bad, as they had not done any thing. He would state that the committee had not time to mature the statistics they had received so as to meet the objections of those who were opposed to the movement. The report was as follows:

To the President of the Chinese Labor Convention:

MR. PRESIDENT—The committee appointed "to take into consideration the most practicable means of inducing labor from China or India, as a population best suited to our climate and productions," respectfully reports:

That to render a report upon the subject indicated and referred to it that would be of any practical value, requires an accuracy of statistical information that the committee is not now in possession of, and which it is hoped will be communicated, to a considerable extent, by those qualified to give it, who are expected during the session of the Convention.

The committee, therefore, does not feel prepared to report in detail at this time, and begs leave to suggest and recommend either that it be authorized to prepare a report for the public, after the adjournment of this Convention, or that another and smaller committee be appointed for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. CLAPP, Chairman.
July 14, 1869.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Clapp said it had not been specified whether another report should be adopted.

A delegate from Arkansas said the committee ought to have another day to prepare a more elaborate report.

Mr. Clapp said he did not think from the sources of information they would be able to make a report, even if the committee were allowed another day. He moved that the committee be discharged.

Colonel John Martin, of Kentucky, moved that the committee be constituted a permanent committee, and that they have further time to make up their report, and report at a subsequent meeting of the Convention.

Colonel Flournoy, of Arkansas, said the majority of the delegates present were planters, and at the present time they should be busily engaged in the cultivation of their cotton crops. They wanted to hear something from the committee on the important subject which had brought them together, as they wanted to go home as soon as possible. The chairman of the committee, he thought, was well qualified to give them some data on the subject, and then they could go back to their plantations.

Mr. Franklin suggested that the committee prepare their report and publish it in the newspapers for the benefit of all.

Judge Sutton said he was anxious to see the report of the committee presented on this important subject. The committee were aware of the labor required to prepare such a report—one that would be proper. He did not think this Convention could act even if they had another report, and therefore he moved in lieu that the committee be reorganized with the present chairman (Mr. Clapp) at its head, and that they have further time to prepare a full report.

Colonel Flournoy thought he was first in order in moving that the report be referred back for a day. Mr. Koopmanschaap would then be here, and give all the information required on the subject.

Colonel Martin said he was first in order in regard to publishing the report.

Mr. Parkman, of Arkansas, was in favor of leaving the entire matter in the hands of the present committee.

Mr. Peebles, of Tennessee, said that the gentleman from Arkansas (Colonel Flournoy) wished the committee to make as full a report as possible to-morrow (to-day), while another gentleman (Colonel Martin) wished the committee to prepare a full report as soon as possible, and publish it in the newspapers. Mr. Flournoy asked that the committee give their indorsement to the importation of Chinese laborers, and it would not be lost sight of that the pioneer society had been established at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. An association to procure Chinese laborers had been established there. The lucid letter received by General Forrest was full of information on the subject, and they expected a distinguished stranger (Colonel Koopmanschaap) to-day who would give them still further information. He thought, therefore, that the committee would be able to make a superior report to-morrow. He would now move that the committee be allowed till to-morrow to prepare their report for publication, and that they report in favor of the matter for which the convention has been called.

Mr. Clapp did not think that the committee could prepare a satisfactory report in time to-morrow. The labors of the Convention were very exhaustive, and after the sessions were closed there was not time to collect information and prepare a report. The subject of the importation of China labor into the South had been endorsed by the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee. It had been suggested to him that the organization already established in Arkansas was the nucleus of a great undertaking. The question was whether to depend on agencies or individuals. He had known in several cases where persons, in bringing emigrants to this country through agencies, have often lost money, and in one case where a farmer spent $1500, he only got a German man and his wife. Therefore he thought it might be done by such agencies as the one in Arkansas or by counties. Let there be a mother organization here in Memphis, and its operations carried on through some reliable source in California, and proper persons selected to bring these immigrants here, and also receive them properly here, and care for them until they could be distributed.

The finance report referred to these volunteer associations, and the question was which will be best, whether an association organized under the law with a charter, or these voluntary associations. He, therefore, asked to be excused from making a report until they heard from Mr. Koopmanschaap, and then let them give the information to the country.

The Chairman put the question to the Convention.

Captain Speers, of Mississippi, rose and said that it had been stated by the newspapers that he dissented from the entire report of the Committee on Emigration, and therefore, he wished to state that he only entered his dissent to that portion which referred to the introduction of Chinese laborers into this country. He wished to give his reasons for opposing the object for which so many members of the Convention had met, to-wit: The importation of Chinese labor. According to the resolution, however, he conceived it to be a labor Convention.

Colonel Flournoy called for the reading of the call for the Convention, and said he called the Convention a Chinese labor Convention. [Applause.] If it had not so been designated, then Arkansas would not have been here, if it had been simply a labor Convention. [Applause, again and again renewed.]

Captain Speers said he was about to quote from the resolutions of the committee, but if the Convention had been called for the purpose of taking steps to introduce Chinese labor into this country, he would now emphatically enter his dissent. The committee had been instructed to report favorably on the subject, and no doubt they would do so. He was aware that on this subject there was a minority, but that minority, of which he was one, had the right to be heard. He declared the Convention to be a labor convention, in which the question of introducing labor of all kinds was to be discussed. He then went on to refer to the manner in which the South had been devastated by the late war, and the thousands of broad acres going to waste for want of laborerers, but he was opposed to the introduction of "heathen idolators" in the shape of Chinese laborers. He thought they would prove a disturbing element, and that those who could get the ear of the negroes would tell them that these Chinese had been brought here for the purpose of driving them out. He pictured in gloomy terms the disastrous effect it would have on the coming election in Mississippi, when the disfranchised wanted all the votes they could get. Therefore, he was opposed to the introduction of Chinese labor.

Colonel Flournoy rose to a point of order. If the gentleman did not come to attend a Chinese Labor Convention he had got into the wrong hole. [Laughter and applause.] He wished the Chair to state whether this was a convention intended to discuss the Chinese labor question?

The Chairman stated he had no hesitation in replying in the affirmative. He, however, ruled that as there were two sides to the question, Captain Speers was in order.

Mr. Peebles—(resignedly)—if there is not much more of it I will hear it. [Laughter.]

Captain Speers proceeded to contend that he had the right to discuss the subject, although he might differ from many gentlemen present. He could assure them he was honest in his convictions.

Mr. Peebles contended that the discussion was out of order, and he therefore appealed from the decision of the Chair that Captain Speers was in order.

Mr. Franklin said he had great love of liberty, except for the negro, and he would vote for the decision of the Chair, although he was opposed to the views of the gentleman.

On the question being put, the Chairman was sustained in his decision by a large majority.

General Forrest rose and said that he came there to assist in devising ways and means to introduce Chinese labor into this country, and not to hear about the results of the war, or about the "nigger." During the war he had led a large force, and it was presumed he knew something about it, but he he did not think it was right to introduce politics into the Convention, or yet to run down the "nigger." The question was, "How can we get labor here to till our fields and build our railroads?" He therefore did not think these other things should be brought into the Convention. Some opposed the negro, but that question had been settled, and now each could settle it for himself. He hoped no politics would be introduced. [Applause.]

Captain Speers said he agreed with General Forrest that the Convention was no place to introduce politics.

General Forrest said he had addressed a meeting some time ago at Greensboro, Ala., composed largely of negroes, in regard to the Selma Railroad, and had then and there told them that he was about to send to California for about fifteen hundred Chinese to build the road. Only that morning he had received a despatch that the town of Greensboro and the county of Hale had subscribed $80,000 for the building of the road, by a vote of sixty to one, and three-fourths of the voters were negroes. He did not think from that that they were opposed to the introduction of the Chinese. [Loud applause.]

A delegate from Louisiana moved to adjourn.

Mr. W. H. Cherry, of Memphis, said it was true they had met to discuss the Chinese question, but if there were gentlemen present who did not wish to listen to the address of the gentleman they could retire to some more proper place.

Captain Speers went on to remark at at length that the introduction of the Chinese would be used against them in Mississippi. He had been all through the war and would be ready to go out again if necessity required. [Applause.]

Colonel Flournoy moved to take a recess.

Captain Speers said he only wished an open debate. [Applause and confusion.]

The Chairman said he would not allow the gentleman to proceed till the Convention came to order.

Mr. Moore, of Mississippi, rose to ask in what manner Captain Speers had been treated with discourtesy.

On motion the Secretary read the resolution of the committee appointed to lay out the business of the Convention.

Captain Speers said he had only a few more words to say, and he was sorry if he had annoyed the Convention, but he objected to the introduction of heathens into this country for any purpose. [Applause.]

A LIVE CHINAMAN IN THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Charles Kortrecht said he had much pleasure in introducing Tye Kim Orr, a native of China, and moved that he be invited to take a seat on the platform. Carried amid applause.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHINESE EMIGRATION.

The Chairman then put the question on Colonel Flournoy's amendment, when it was adopted, and Colonel Martin's motion was then adopted as amended.

CHINESE LABOR.

Mr. E. Burke Pickett moved a series of resolutions to the effect that Chinese labor is the best and cheapest that can be introduced into this country.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Tabor moved that Tye Kim Orr be invited to address the Convention. Carried unanimously.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Colonel Sharp, of Mississippi, said he rose to a question of privilege. He said that when the gentleman (Captain Speer) had stated in the Convention that he spoke for Mississippi on the question of Chinese labor, he (Colonel Sharp) wished to state that Mississippi stood side by side with Arkansas and Tennessee on this and kindred questions. The gentleman had done injustice to his State in the remarks he had made, and he could tell him that his State rejected him and his sentiments. [Applause.] Her broad acres are lying idle because her planters cannot procure labor. Losses, great losses are entailed on all, and the question is, "how can labor be best procured?" The gentleman alluded to the contest that is coming off in the State of Mississippi this year, but he would only point him to the glorious results of yesterday, and the glad tidings may be the same. [Applause.] On the question of the negro, he wanted to know whether he was to consult the negro as to whether he would buy or sell a mule, or to the kind of labor he was to employ, or in regard to the cut of his garments. [Laughter and applause.] He would adopt the scheme proposed, if it were only to give him some right to control the negro. The name of his State was dear to him, for he loved her as a son loved his mother. He revered her for her glories in the past, and as she had been represented on the present occasion, he wanted to place her right. [Applause.]

Captain Speers rose to explain.

The Chair ruled him out of order, as Colonel Sharp had spoken to a question of privilege, and there was nothing before the Chair.

THE CHINAMAN.

Mr. W. Greenwood, of Louisiana, said he wished to make a few remarks regarding Tye Kim Orr, who had come from New Orleans with the Louisiana delegation. He had been six and a half years from China, and during that time he had visited South America, England, the West India Islands, and other places in Europe, and was very intelligent.

ADDRESS OF TYE KIM ORR.

Tye Kim Orr, a live Chinaman, dressed American summer fashion, and without the inevitable "tail," but with the unmistakeable Chinese features and color and bright olive eyes, on coming forward received a hearty reception. He spoke in broken English, and in the course of his remarks, which displayed considerable shrewdness, he said that he thought it was a very great privilege to be allowed to address them. He did not know till Sunday that he was coming here, when Mr. Greenwood told him he wanted him to go to Memphis. He was a "Chinese" (laughter) himself, but he left China in 1863, and since that time he had been in the West India Islands, and seen a great many of his countrymen at work, and he could tell them much regarding them. The emancipation in the West India Islands, he understood, took place in 1830, and the colored people became very lazy, and then they got laborers from India and China, and they were now in large numbers in British Guiana, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Gaudaloupe, Cuba and other places. They are all heathens, as the gentleman from Mississippi said. [Laughter.] But then, there is the more necessity to christianize them. [Laughter.] You say "Come over and help us," and they say "Lord help us, or we perish." [Applause.] They are ready to till the fields, to build roads and to be the brothers of the people here, and therefore the people of the South may be the means of turning them from infidelity to christianity, as he had been. Although pagans in regard to religion, they were docile, obedient and affectionate, and would do anything for those who were kind to them. If they were only talked to kindly they were never tired of doing something for "massa," as they called him. In reply to sundry questions, Tye replied that, although not so strong as the white people, they could do a great deal of work. He warned the people of the South in regard to bringing the Chinese here indiscriminately, and when this was done in the West Indies, nothing but misery had followed. Agents had sent there by the wholesale, the good and the bad, the industrious and the lazy, and worthless. If they wanted to get good hands they must go into the interior of the country, and especially avoid the "town rats," who were to be found in the cities. These "town rats" left the country on speculation to see foreign countries, and would not work when they got here.

Barbers, shoemakers and tailors were not wanted, and they must steer clear of speculators, as they only worked for a percentage. He contended that the Chinese were generally faithful to their contracts, and few of the laborers were opium smokers, as opium was a luxury like champagne in this country. Their food was principally rice, salt fish and vegetables, which they raised themselves. He thought if they wanted good Chinamen brought to the South, they ought to send some good trustyman to China, who would go two or three hundred miles into the interior, and pick out field hands, and he felt sure nineteen-twentieths would turn out well. He said they generally made contracts for about five years, and the best place to get them from was the Southern part of China, in the Provinces of Canton and Amoor. If any of them brought their wives with them they would also work in the fields, for it was only in the cities that women had small feet. [Laughter.] He went on to remark that field laborers were about the middle size, and worked best under a Chinese overseer, with a white superintendent. Their pay was about $15 per month, while the overseer got $20 or $25. They were willing to do any thing, and were not treacherous or vicious. Very few were fond of liquors, and they don't like whisky. He only knew one who liked whisky, and he only took one drink every Sunday. [Laughter.] They get along with the white people very well, but when brought into contact with the negroes they sometimes fight, and the negroes being stronger get the better of them. He said they were well acquainted with all kinds of farm work, and would soon learn to do any kind of work on a cotton plantation, as they were very imitative, and always tried to do what they were told, besides being docile and quiet. He hoped that those present would put no faith in speculators who traded in Chinese to make money only, and then retired amid applause.

KOOMANSCHAAP.

Colonel Koopmanschaap, who had arrived by the 2:40 p.m. train, entered the hall at this stage of the proceedings and was heartily welcomed.

The Chairman introduced him to the Convention as Mr. Koopmanschaap, the delegate from California.

Col. Koopmanschaap, on coming forward, was received with much applause. He said, he had just arrived and was glad to meet such a large assemblage present, as it proved that great interest was taken in the South in the Chinese labor question. He had been connected with the bringing of 50,000 or 60,000 Chinese to California, and a very large number of them had been employed on the Pacific Railroad, and about 3000 or 3500 were at present still employed, where they were paid $1 to $1 10 per day in gold. He thought, however, they could be got here for $12 per month. In Cuba, where living was cheap, they were paid $6 to $8. He was of the opinion that the cost of transportation from China would be from $80 to $100. If contracts should be made they will be made from two to five years. If these terms suited, they can be agreed on, and the terms would be little better than in the State of California, where the Chinese have not been so well used lately. The Chinese generally came by thousands. Only a few of the leading merchants brought their wives. He was prepared to make any contracts that might be necessary, and would be prepared to answer any question. In reply to a question from Colonel Martin, he said that when the Chinese made special contracts they generally carried them out.

General Gideon J. Pillow moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with Mr. Koopmanschaap and Mr. Orr, and report the result of the conference.

Mr. Peebles moved in amendment, that one delegate from each State compose the committee. Carried; and the following committee were selected: J. W. Clapp, Tennessee; John Williams, Louisiana; John Martin, Kentucky; T. C. Flournoy, Arkansas; E. T. Blewitt, Mississippi; Gus. A. Henry, Alabama; W. Green, South Carolina; F. F. Taber, Georgia.

IMMIGRATION GENERALLY.

Major Giles M. Hillyer, Chairman of the Committee on "Immigration Generally," submitted the following elaborate report:

The Convention having appointed a committee to consider specially the subject of introducing labor from China and India, as probably best suited to our climate and production, has simply charged its committee on the subject of immigration generally, with the duty of reference to the need of the South and Southwest for a larger working population; to the vast capabilities of its soil; to the width and extent of its resources, only as yet in part developed, and then but to a limited extent; to the eagerness with which the South will greet the honest and working immigrant, come from where he may; to the welcome it pledges him, the opportunities it promises for industry and labor, the securities of law and public opinion which shall surround him; and to the future wealth in store for him as well as us, with none to make afraid under the vine and fig tree he shall have planted as the ornament of the land that the plow, the loom, the anvil and the workshop, have made blessed beyond all other climes.

The task given your committee, though important, is not, then, difficult to perform. It is but to condense statements which the South knows to be true, but which she has never appreciated the power or necessity of, as within a few years back; and to ask this Convention, that under its authority and with its indorsement, they may go forth to the world, undenied and undeniable. Well known as they are and have been, they have been presented hitherto but locally and without responsibility. They have been the theme of the essayist and the lecturer; the resolves of a town or county meeting or an agricultural society; the words of the wrapt orator or the ready writer, as they have exhibited a mirror radiant with fair images to please the fervid passions of the hour. The opportunity is now presented to give these statements more enduring power, a greater weight, a firmer hold upon the attention of Europe, Asia and the Northern States of America. This Convention claims to represent nearly every Southern State. It rises far above the politicians' gathering, alike in the importance of its mission as in the character of its members. The planter, the merchant, the banker, the artisan, the manufacturer, the man of business, are all here, representing the capital, the industry, the intelligence, the nerve, the determination, the honesty of the land; and its assurances, given after cool deliberation, with earnest frankness and undoubted sincerity, must give a force to words akin to that of the rushing of mighty waters.

The eleven Southern and Southwestern of the United States present a wide area of land fit for cultivation—more grandly supplied by nature with rivers and streams; with broader and more fertile valleys; with more extensive and richer prairies, the gold of whose native flowers are the divining rods that betoken the gold hid in its agricultural bosom—than any other land the sun shines upon. It has beds of coal and iron cropping from its hills and mountains; it has its marls and its salt mines; it has a climate which forbids the enervation of tropical idleness, yet chills not the expectations of the laborer by months of cold and frost and snow; it, indeed, throws a belt over the continent between the parallels of thirty and thirty-six degrees, as marked in its characteristics of agricultural luxuriance and of physical grandeur, as the belt of undeveloped light which adorns the starry heavens, is in its beauty, and yet seemingly unemployed purposes.

These States present an area of nearly three-quarters of a million of square miles of territory, and a present population of certainly under ten millions. Asia is not yet exhausted; Europe is not famished; though in comparison of the territory and population of their tillable and cultivated countries, they support from twelve to twenty times the number of inhabitants that this great southwestern belt yet boasts. Ours is still almost a virgin country; and even where the offspring of capital and labor and toil have made it beautiful, they yet but denote the riches to be gathered. It is in its youthful glory; full of health; full of vigor; full of promise. The spear of Ithuriel never touched a crouching form with quicker result than the iron hand of labor and energy brings forth from its luxuriant bosom. Spring time never succeeded winter; nor seed-time harvest, with greater regularity and surer result than labor, industry and capital here obtain their reward. Its natural resources too are as inexhaustible as they are luxuriant; it has mines and minerals to be opened and made available; it has forests to be converted into money, or exchanged for equivalents; it has rivers to be leveed, to rescue for man what nature yet gloats over as a prey; it has bridges to be erected; towns to be built up; cities to be adorned and improved; the iron links of transportation to be forged and put in place, by which travel and trade and commerce are made as much daily and hourly work, as though the fairy promise were soon to be realized of a girdle put around the earth in forty minutes.

It is not merely to work the cotton field, the rice field, or the sugar row, that the South and South-west invite labor and immigration. These are important staples of its production, it is true; but thank God, the future of the South does not depend merely upon the production of one or two great articles of the world's subsistence. It knows full well the law of supply and demand—and that over-production beyond a necessary consumption, will but diminish values. Important as it is to produce cotton, sugar and rice sufficient to supply our own people, and the world that will trade for them, it it is still more desirable to develop every other capability of our clime and soil, of our enterprise and genius, of our mechanical skill and industry, in diversifying labor, in extending its realm of action, in rendering more sure and available its just recompense. There are vineyards to be made to grow; orchards to give forth golden fruit; fields to be made to blossom with a thousand natural products, for which its soft climate, its lengthened seasons, its scattered and yet profuse rains, its glorious dews, its invigorating sunshine, make it so eminently the world's garden spot; it wants to bring looms by the side of the cotton gin; anvils to follow or accompany the plow; machine shops and improved machinery to assist the arm of toil; and as these improvements on the old agricultural system are so necessary and so beneficial, it wants the artisan and mechanic to aid the miner, the engineer and the laborer, in joint development of its resources. In the way of cereals, such as corn and wheat, it can supply a continent; with its grain and grasses, it can pasture flocks and herds enough for a hemisphere. There is no limit to its productiveness; no bounds to the wealth that labor can gather from its lap.

And then to think of the correlative advantages to be derived, and by how many, when these ideas are realized! See how the striking down of the production of Southern States has affected the commerce of the North? The falling off of the South's cotton and sugar product, struck almost every American bottom from the ocean, except as employed in the coasting trade. Northern cities and villages, it is true, grew up with wonderful rapidity from 1861 to 1865, but to a great degree through the incidents of war. The vast contracts which ended in the smoke of battle, and the supply of armies were the incidents of an abnormal state of things. Now that peace approaches or has come, with some healing on its wings, trade and commerce, healthful and peaceful industry, have to look for their reward to what can be gathered from the earth, manufactured from earth's products and made available for the gratification of luxury and the supply of the necessities of inside and outside millions. Is there selfishness in our call for labor and for immigration, to render available these unworked treasures of the Southern States?

We are perfectly aware that the great tide of immigration from Europe, which crosses the Atlantic, scatters the labor it bears mainly upon the Northwest. Of the three, four, or five hundred thousand emigrants which annually arrive in the cities of the Northeast, nine-tenths—perhaps nineteen-twentieths—strike for the fields of Kansas, Iowa and Wisconsin, and the States and territories that lie between them and the Rocky Mountains. This direction of immigration has been induced in part by the legislation of Northern States; by systematized agencies working for that purpose, while the South had none; by want of information with regard to the advantages the South presented, and in some instances by positive misrepresentations. It can no longer be the interest of Northern cities and communities to build up the West by this immigration, at the expense of Southern development and prosperity. Intersectional trade has ever been of the greatest advantage. There are products of nature and skill and commercial supplies, for which the North can find no richer or more extended mart than in the Southwest. We have agricultural products, most varied in extent and almost unlimited in supply when we have the labor, to give in exchange for the articles that the North can the most easily furnish. Can that local legislation be of advantage to the North, or that turning of the stream of immigration westward—when in the absence of such inducements, that immigration would develop this great section, increase annually, and to a vast extent, its productions, and enable it in return to supply the North with a trade and commerce which now it certainly has not? New York and the cities of the East are golden gates of immigration. Let the avenues therefrom, as those gates are opened, point as plainly and broadly to our noble lands and sunny clime, as to the rougher and ruder air of the Northwest. Besides, and in this connection, if the Northeast seeks agricultural products, is she not already, in directing the stream of immigration to the great western plains, turning it to a land where the value of the staples raised is fast sinking into insignificance in comparison with the cost of transportation? where two bushels of grain are spent in getting a third one to market? Let, then, immigrant agencies for the South be formed at once—established in New York; if necessary, in Liverpool—with full information upon those vital points; and let the northern legislatures and northern public sentiment be made acquainted with the suggestion, that the building up of a near South will insure to the North at least as much wealth, as the spending all their efforts in this line upon far distant States and territories, occupying the same parallel of latitude.

The immigrant is told often how much easier the Western prairie can be worked than the cotton land of the South; and he pushes out west, because induced to believe that there alone can he find farms so favored by nature, as already to be capable of being cultivated. The prairie, he is told, has but to be marked out, plowed and tilled, and the yield comes. Here in the South, there are thousands on thousands of such lands and farms awaiting the hand of the husbandman. Large estates are ready for division and for sale; part already opened, part reserved for pasture, and part for wood and grazing purposes; small farms, whose products are available for market from almost the month, or certainly the season when the laborer applies his muscle and his will to the cultivation of his land. His market is a convenient one; wood and water are easy of access; houses in some cases already built, and in all most easy of erection. There are garden spots upon every little homestead, where fruits and vegetables and flowers follow each other in quick succession, and with perennial yield.

An opinion has prevailed, or at least been studiously propagated, that the immigrant was not welcome in the South; that the administration of law did not render him secure in the possession of his property, nor did public opinion protect him in the enjoyment of his fireside. A fouler calumny upon a people was never uttered. There never was, there is not now a land, where capital and labor are so warmly invited and given such open and hearty encouragement. The South invites honest labor and immigration; it welcomes the presence of the man of means, the man of brain, the man of invention, the man of muscle and will. It has little need, it is true, for those who come to live by their wits upon the already diminished labor and capital of the land, and failing at that, who seek to stir up ill-blood and continued strife; but it does need, and it invites thrifty labor to till its soil and develop its resources; it wants that labor to bring with it every new invention of utility, so that future time may be saved, labor may be economized; so that what we only dreamed of as a fertile garden, may be made a fruitful Eden.

There is no State, no county in the Southwest, that will not thank the honest immigrant, the skilled mechanic for coming; that will not give its open hand to labor, and give it welcome to its new home. Those who speak otherwise are bad and unprincipled men; disappointed office-seekers, too idle to labor, too unprincipled to be truthful, too vindictive to be just. Judge the South by her promises and her acts. As yet in many portions, neither the administration of the law, nor the carrying out of her policy for agricultural and industrial improvement is entirely in her own hands; but she points with pride and confidence to the peace and quiet, order and protection, welcome and hospitality, that prevail within her borders. The exceptions to the rule are certainly no greater than in any State or Territory of the Union; but, her political condition is remembered, the only surprise is, how open enemies have the boldness to charge the contrary, or knaves, the folly and impudence to assist in propagating the slander. The South is at peace; at peace with her own people; at peace with the Government; at peace with the North; at peace with the world; and she wishes so to remain. If war is made upon her, and misrepresentation attempts to crush her further, it will only induce her, by a still more faithful, true-hearted and enduring patience, to outlive the calumny.

One other topic, and the duties of your committee will have been performed. The action of the people of the Southwestern States in inviting immigration and labor from abroad to their borders, is prompted by no hostility to the negro, or the colored race. No two races were ever more intimately connected than the whites and the blacks of the South, in mutual relations of protection and dependence, good will and faithful service. The South wishes now to employ, at fair and satisfactory wages, all the colored laborers in the land. The laws of the country give them almost every privilege and right, with the correlative duties those privileges and rights impose, that the whites have. Except where tampered with—their ears abused by falsehood, their imaginations kindled by base demagogues—there is no race better suited for labor in the South than the colored; but it is insufficient for the task that the results of the past few years now impose upon the owners of the land, and upon the capital of the country—insufficient in numbers for the magnificent future before the South; insufficient in disposition to work, for emancipation has fostered idleness; towns and cities have corrupted the population of contented hamlets; high prices, caused by small crops, have increased the views of laborers as to wages, until the future supply of even the present diminished labor is precarious, and its employment would be hazardous to capitalists and land owners, were present prices of staples to fall.

Apart from all this; conquest and legislation have separated the races so far at least as to bring into action only the ordinary motives which induce capital to invite or employ labor. That capital has a thousand acres to be worked, where ten years ago it only worked an hundred. To make its dormant means available it must have more labor in amount than the negro can give; more certain labor than he is likely to exert, and more varied labor than he can possibly exhibit. Not from hostility to him; with no unkindness; with every wish for his welfare and prosperity; every desire to employ him, and to enable him to learn and improve in those responsibilities that others have thrust upon him—yet candor compels us to say we must have more labor than his race can now furnish, or the South must go undeveloped in its capabilities. Capital no longer owns labor; it must therefore make available other resources, that other labor may be employed upon them. The colored race must claim in the future only an equal chance with the white man for employment; formerly it had an exclusive field. The necessities of the country, its vast hidden wealth, its grand future, alike call for action upon our part, that they may be made available for the prosperity and happiness of those that are to succeed us, and that the coming quarter of a century may see as great strides taken in the development of wealth as the last twenty-five years have already testified to. Telegraph wires almost surround a world; iron bands of railway cross continents; Alps are being tunnelled; Isthmuses are being canalled; the world is moving—not faster with its grand daily and yearly revolutions—but assimilating the speed of its progress in every industrial, agricultural and commercial idea, to the swiftness of its orbital motion—it has made and is making wonderful changes in its social, political and industrial status. The Southwestern States cannot lag behind while all their sister communities are pressing forward in the race. Not from hostility to the negro do they encourage other labor and foreign immigration. They want all the labor, all the aid, all the industry, all the patience, all the nerve, they can derive from home or abroad. If it is not here now in numbers sufficient, or in reliability to be depended upon, they must and will look abroad—

"Not that they love Cæsar less,
But Rome more."

And therefore it is that the South and Southwest invite all to come, with their capital and their muscle, their inventions and their property, their genius and their will. They pledge them a welcome; they pledge them employment, a field for remunerative labor; they promise the same protection the laws gives the Southern citizen; and these pledges, promises and statements this Convention feels authorized to make in all candor, in all earnestness, and in all good faith.

GILES M. HILLYER, Miss.,
Chairman.
W. H. Sutton, Louisiana,
Robertson Topp, Tennessee.
Chas. Kortrecht, "
W. M. Galloway, Arkansas.
W. H. Clurry, Tennessee.
M. L. Wright, "
S. M. Nelson, "
T. S. Ayres, "
W. S. Pickett, "
J. R. Williams, "
L. D. McKusack, "

Colonel John Martin moved that the report be adopted, printed, and the thanks of the convention tendered to the committee for their able and exhaustive report.

THE FINANCE REPORT.

General Pillow reported that the two gentlemen from New Orleans added to the Finance Committee had examined the report and had suggested that stock books be also opened in New Orleans and Mobile, and that the number of delegates be increased to twelve instead of seven. He had, however, been unable to get the committee together to consider these amendments.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE REPORT.

Mr. Peebles moved that the report with the suggestions as amendments be adopted. Carried.

The Chair announced the following committee in accordance with the terms of the Finance Report: Mr. E. M. Apperson, Tennessee; Mr. Moses Greenwood, Louisiana; and Mr. John Duncan, Mississippi.

The Convention then adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

Steamboats.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

Regular United States Mail Line.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Fort Smith.

W. A. CALDWELL .... Haines, master

This elegant passenger steamer leaves FRIDAY, July 16, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
jy15 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River Packet Company.

Regular United States Mail Line.
For Helena, Friar's Point, Sunflower, Laconia, Carson's, Concordia, Clarendon, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Hot Springs, Augusta, and Jacksonport.

NATOMA .... Ashford, master

This splendid passenger steamer leaves SATURDAY, July 17, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG & CO., Agents.
jy15 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular Memphis and St. Louis Packet.
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.

BELLE ST. LOUIS .... Zeigler, master

Will leave THURSDAY, July 15, at 5 p.m.

Tickets for all points via Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 273 Main street.
FLEM. CALVERT Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. jy14

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.

MINNEOLA .... Miller, master

This splendid steamer leaves on FRIDAY, July 16, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
jy14 272 Madison street.

Hale's Point Tri-weekly Packet.

COMMENCING on or about the 22d of September, the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company will run their fine side-wheel passenger steamer

ST. JOSEPH

Between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock p.m. Returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m., arriving at Memphis early the following morning.
HENRY W. SMITH, President.
FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent. jy7

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Marianna, Madison and Wittsburg.

The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet

ST. FRANCIS,

Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM. O. PAINE, Clerk

WILL leave Memphis for Helena, L'Anguille and St. Francis rivers every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
jy22 272 Madison street.

Memphis and White River Packet Company.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE following elegant passenger packets of the above line will leave Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock p.m., for all points on Little Red and White rivers as high up as Jacksonport:

TUESDAY,

DES ARC .... John D. Elliott, Master

SATURDAY,

NATOMA .... W. J. Ashford, Master

Making close connections with the railroad at Duvall's Bluff for Little Rock and all points above on the Arkansas river; at Jacksonport with light water packets for Batesville and all points on Upper White river; also, for Pocahontas, Powhatan, and all points on Black river. This line will give through bills-of-lading to Little Rock and all points above on the Arkansas river, and all points on White, Little Red and Black rivers. Also, ticket passengers through to all the above points. Freight received at all times by the agents.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.

ELLIOTT & MILLER,
No. 2 Promenade street,
T. A. KENDIG,
304 Front street, Mosby Block. Agents. jy13

Regular Memphis and Friar's Point Tri-Weekly Packet.
For Friar's Point and all Way Landings.
[illegible] .... Lee, master
Leaves as above every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 p.m. Apply on board. jy1

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Express Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	[illegible] p.m.	[illegible] p.m.
Through Express	[illegible] p.m.	[illegible] p.m.
Junction accommodation	[illegible] a.m.	[illegible] p.m.
New Orleans train		[illegible] p.m.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	[illegible] p.m.	[illegible] a.m.
Night Express	[illegible] a.m.	[illegible] p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 257½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	1:30 p.m.	11:? a.m.
Express (daily)	[illegible] a.m.	[illegible] p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office 257½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 257½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily ... 7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison ... [illegible]

S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at ... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at ... [illegible]
DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at ... 2.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... [illegible] p.m.
DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at ... 10.40 a.m.
Arrive at ... 2.00 p.m.
DEPART—For all stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at ... [illegible] a.m.
Arrive at ... [illegible] p.m.
DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at ... 2.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... [illegible] p.m.
DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 4.00 p.m.
DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claiborne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at ... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at ... 10.00 a.m.
DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 4.00 p.m.
DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at ... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at ... 10.00 a.m.
DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.
DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.
DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.
DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at ... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of— Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight ... 2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces ... 4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces ... 6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces ... 8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address ... 4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces ... 8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces ... 12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces ... 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 2 in number, to one address ... 2
Unsealed circulars, over 2 and not exceeding 6 ... 4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9 ... 6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12 ...

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20 ... 10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30 ... 15 "
" " $30 " " $40 ... 20 "
" " $40 " " $50 ... 25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1863: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints of all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples—6 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—28 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; Books, 14 cents.

CANADA.

On Letters—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—3 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 8 cents in closed mail via England), prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 5 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.,) and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an additional rate of 6 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional, but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, in the country of delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise, 8 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 10 cents prepaid, 15 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are: Cents.

On domestic letters ... 15
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and island of Jamaica, each ...
On letters to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line or Prussia closed Mail, each ...

NOTICE.

Hotels, Steamboats, Railroads and the public generally, will please take notice that we have no traveling agents out, and no person is authorized to represent the Avalanche as a traveling agent, unless showing authority dated subsequent to May 23, 1869. M. C. GALLAWAY & CO.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14, 1869.

The tone of matters financial is without decided change, though balances continue to run down as the season advances, and indications point to considerable stringency of money by September, as the absorption by the country, and in imports of merchandise, is already large and will increase materially as the fall trade draws near. In view of this bankers are disposed to be cautious, and none but customers in good standing are considered entitled to accommodation, as a consequence of which we hear of some shaving done on the streets at 2@2½ per cent per month, though 1 per cent per month is the ruling bank rate. There is little exchange making, and one bank—the First National—is in the market at ⅛ prem. for Eastern bills, and is checking on New York at ⅛ prem., notwithstanding other banks check at ¼ prem. and pretend to buy at par. New Orleans exchange is par selling.

Gold was inactive and presented no material change. Dealers bid 136@136½, but receipts were trifling. In New York it opened at 137¼ and advanced to 137⅜, but was down to 137 at two p.m. and closed at 137¼. Exports at New York to-day were $318,000.

City indebtedness was dull, without quotable change. We learned of nothing but small sales to tax-payers at 80@82.

County scrip was offered sparingly and ruled stronger, dealers bidding up to 67, though not inclined to bid over 65 as a general thing.

Police scrip continues to sell readily to dealers at 83, and as offerings are light just now holders canvassing the market closely might realize ½@1c higher.

In stocks and securities there was more animation, but only a light business, including purchases of Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock at 47 and United States 5-20's of '65 at 120, and sales of the former at 48@48½. Dealers are in the market for the following at rates annexed:

Mem. and Charl'ton Railroad stock	47
" " " 1st mort bonds	88
" " " 2d mort bonds	77
Memphis and Ohio " 6 per cent "	20
" " " " 10 " " "	34
" " " " Stock	5
" " " " 6 per cent coup	—
" " " " 10 " " "	25
Miss. & Tenn. R. R. 1st mort bonds	73
" " 2d " "	45
" " 1st coup. "	60
" " Stock	10
Miss Central R R 1st mort bonds	75
" " " 2d " "	60
" " " 1st coup "	75
" " " 2d " "	65
" " " Stock	10
" " " Obligation due '73	75
" " " " " '74	68
Mem & L. R. R R 1st mor 8 per cent bonds	68
Mem & L. R. R R 1st mor 8 per cent coupons	60
Memphis and Little Rock 7 per cent Navy Yard bonds	60
Memphis and Little Rock R R 7 per cent coupons	80
Memphis City Bonds, old	53
" " " new	51
" " " endorsed by M & Char. R R	68
Memphis City Bonds, endorsed by M & L R R R, and State of Tennessee	60
Memphis City Bonds, Coupons	77
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 6 per cent bonds	66
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 8 per cent bonds	66
Mobile & Ohio R R interest bonds	58
" " " " income "	30
Mem. & Char. R R change notes	80
Miss & Tenn " " "	35
Miss Central " " "	15
New Orleans, Jackson & G N R R change notes	35

Our dispatches from New York indicated no change of importance in money matters. Sterling exchange was quoted 109¼ for sixty-day bills. Government securities were somewhat unsettled by "bear" operations, and closed as follows:

Bonds of 1881	[illegible]
5-20s of '62	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '65	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '67	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '68	[illegible]
10-40 bonds	[illegible]
Pacific 6s	[illegible]

Sales of Tennessee securities at 62 for old and 55½ for new are reported. Railway and express shares were unsettled in consequence of "bulls realizing," and closed as follows, with a general downward tendency:

Canton	62
Western Union Telegraph	37⅝
Quicksilver	15
Pacific Mail	86
Adams Express	58
Wells & Fargo Express	23⅝
American Express	38
United States Express	71
Merchants' Union Express	15
New York Central	209¾
Erie	[illegible]
Hudson	183½
Reading	94
Michigan Central	133⅝
Michigan Southern	107¾
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107½
Chicago and N. W.	[illegible]
Chicago and N. W. preferred	94½
Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]
Rock Island	117¾
St. Paul	77½
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	156¾
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]

Orders approved by the Secretary of the Treasury have been issued from the Internal Revenue Office directing Collectors in all ports of the country to seize all whisky not withdrawn from bond before the 1st inst. and sell it for the benefit of the Government. The amount is believed to be small, as the tax receipts show that six or eight million gallons were taken out during the month of June.

The New York *Herald* of Saturday says:

The relaxation of the money market to-day was, as expected, the consequence of the determination of Secretary Boutwell to reduce the currency balance. The gravitation of the interest rate to legal figures was, of course, assisted by the fears of the money lenders who have begun to entertain lively apprehensions for the result of the salutary investigation now in progress by the District Attorney. We have the authority of that gentleman for stating that certain parties, whose names are withheld for the present, have been indicted by the Grand Jury, but their arrest is not yet ordered. The prevailing rates on call were seven per cent. currency and seven per cent gold, the latter being construed as legal and so generally recognized. In some rare instances where it could be safely done and where the borrowers were deemed to be entirely worthy of confidence, as high as a thirty-second and interest was paid. Much uneasiness was felt as to the parties implicated in the indictment for usury, but no names were definitely connected with the charge. The circumstances of the Government purchases of bonds to-day suggest a modification of the manner of conducting them which will be to the pecuniary benefit of the Treasury. The prices to-day were, on an average, higher than the market prices for the issues bought. The generosity of the Government in redeeming its obligations should not be thus abused. Of the $3,000,000 only $1,500,000 were got at the market price. The balance had to be taken nearly a half per cent higher. The reason of this is the large amount called for by the advertisement. It would be better to distribute the purchases over three days. The competition between sellers would then be greater and the Government the gainer. Under the plan of to-day the speculators, knowing that the market is not over abundantly supplied with bonds, put up the price in their proposals in the expectation that the Government would be under the necessity of buying from them in order to make up the total $3,000,000. As to the money market, the effect would be the same. Wall street always discounts the future, and money would be just as easy if the currency for the bonds came out by installments.

A telegram of Monday to one of our Western exchanges says:

The money market was quite easy to-day, rates being seven per cent, with exceptions at six. The ease is partly caused by the large prospective purchase of bonds, and partly by fears entertained by brokers of the enforcement of the usury laws. Warrants against brokers were made out this afternoon, but none were served. It is understood that several arrests will be made to-morrow. Several brokers and bankers were before the grand jury to-day. Some admitted having taken more than the legal rates of interest, but contended that the usury law was considered a dead letter. The affair will probably occupy the grand jury several days.

The internal revenue receipts for the current month average one million dollars daily.

According to the New York *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, of the 10th instant, the receipts of cotton at all United States ports last week were 4,643 bales and exports 5,383 bales, against 2,556 bales received and 3,529 bales exported corresponding week in 1868, and 5,200 bales received and —— bales exported last week, making receipts since September 1st 2,320,545 bales (of which 241,000 bales were overland) against 2,340,187 bales (of which 175,000 bales were overland) received corresponding period last season. Stock at the ports 47,154 bales against 101,175 bales in 1868. In reviewing the New York market, the *Chronicle* says:

The market the past week has been entirely without interest. Very few buyers have shown themselves, and yet stocks are reduced to so low a point that holders have manifested little disposition to make concessions. Continued favorable accounts with regard to the growing crop, the fair stocks now held by our mills and the failure of the goods market to respond to the late advance in the raw material, have for the time at least checked the purchases of spinners and made speculators less confident. For these reasons the market has been very quiet, and yet prices have been maintained until to-day, when, under the continued influence of the money stringency and the entire absence of buyers, quotations fell off slightly, middling uplands being quoted at the close at 34½@34¾c, and the market dull and heavy.

Cotton

A light demand was experienced, which was partly speculative, and several small lists changed hands, mostly at 31c for barely low middling, and 32@32½c for middling, the latter taken for shipment to Boston, from which market there are returns at 35c, though 34½c has been the New York quotation for several days. The New York market was dull to-day, but the Liverpool market was active and ⅛d better.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, July 14, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	18	
Received previously	246,734—246,752	
		246,799
Exported to-day	32	
Exported previously	246,265—246,297	
Stock at noon this day		502

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 10 bales.

Per Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 5 bales.

Per river, 5 bales.

Exports were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 32 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, July 14—10:15 a.m.—The cotton market opens dull and rather steady. Sales at all ports yesterday 746 bales; receipts at all port, yesterday 308 bales. Ordinary 28c, good ordinary 30½c; low middling 33 middling 34½c; good middling 35½c.

4 p.m.—Cotton steady and demand fair. Sales, 1,485 bales for spinning; 2,000 for speculation; and 1,300 for future delivery, including low middling. August delivery, 31c; September, 31c; October, 29c; December, 26½c; January, 26c.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—11 a.m.—Cotton market opens firmer at 12½@12⅝d for middling, and 13@13¼d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day 10,000 bales.

1 p.m.—The cotton market continues firm and unchanged in prices. Shipments to Bombay 21,000 bales.

5 p.m.—Cotton firmer, but prices unchanged. Sales, 10,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—The receipts were meagre, but shippers were indifferent buyers at $1@1 75, per bbl loose.

BUTTER—The supply of good to medium Western is large with slow sales at 28@30c, but strictly choice is in light supply, and commands 32@33c.

BRAN—Inactive and unchanged; $1 10@1 20 per hundred, shipping order, in store.

BACON—There is much country-cured and inferior meat on the market at low and irregular prices, but city cured prime clearsides are firm at 18½c, with shoulders 14½c in store, and choice canvassed sugar-cured hams vary little from 20@21c.

CORN—The market was dull and unchanged, with small sales of white shelled at 90@95c, shipping order.

CORN MEAL—The market exhibited a stiffening tendency, and one consignee was asking $4 75@5 per bbl for kiln-dried in a small way, though as on yesterday the improving tendency was checked by sales at $4 35 in store, with fair offerings at $4 50, while early in the day a consignment on levee changed hands at $4 25. We notice St. Louis circulars of the 12th report sales at $4 50@4 65 in first hands.

COFFEE—The market was quiet with ordinary to strictly prime Rio 19@25c and Java 35@36c, in jobbing transactions.

CEMENT—Steady and fairly active. Louisville, $2 75@3; Rosedale, $4@4 25, per bbl, in store.

EGGS—Market dull with large supply, and round lots offered at 15c per doz., though 17@18c was generally asked.

FLOUR—The market was active for the lower grades, with slightly improved prices realized in a few instances, though the general tone was unchanged. Sales were 428 bbls at $5 for low super. to $10 for fancy, which are rather below St. Louis prices.

HIDES—In demand for shipment at unchanged prices. Flint per lb, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10c; green, 7½@8c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheep skins, 25c@$1 each.

HAY—A consignment per river, quality not determined, was offered at $26 per ton, but in store the supply was light with prices ranging from $1 25 for common to $1 50 for choice timothy, per hundred.

LARD—The market was inactive with very light sales from store at 19½@20c for tierce and 21@21½c for keg and caddie, city rendered.

LIME—In store prices are as follows: Cape per bbl, $1 70@1 80; Alabama, $2; Utica, $1 75; Ohio river, $1 50.

MOLASSES—Inactive and unchanged, the various grades jobbing at 60@85c per gallon, in barrels.

NAILS—Dull at $4 60 rates.

OATS—No receipts and market strong, with prime in store $[illegible] shipping order.

OILS, ETC—Quiet. Prices by the bbl are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33@34c; raw linseed, $1 18; boiled linseed $1 23; train, $1 15; gnat, 60c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

POTATOES—No shippers buying and retailers choice in their selections at $1, loose from wagons.

PORK—Inactive but firmer, with mess in store $34 25@34 50 per bbl to the trade. Rumps nominal.

POULTRY—The market is well supplied with chickens and hens, and prices continue to range from $2 50@5 50 per dozen.

SALT—Market quiet and steady. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75; large do, $3 30@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

SUGAR—The market remains dull for all kinds. Hard refined, 17@18c; soft refined, 15½@17c; open kettle Louisiana, common to choice, 11@15c; clarified Louisiana, 15@17c.

WHISKY—Inactive and unchanged, with common rectified in first hands 65c@$1 25 per gallon.

WHEAT—Demand steady and sales reported of 115 bushels fair to good, to millers, at $1 15@1 20, with some smutted at 80c.

NOTICES.

FRENCH JOHN'S
Eating House,
Irving Block,
No. 258 Second Street.

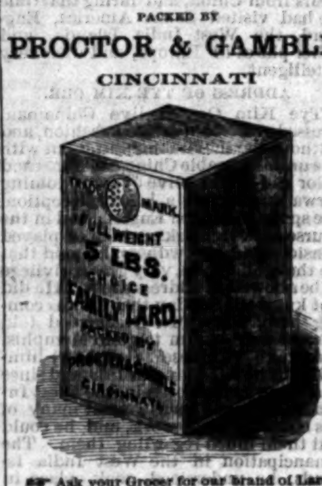
To my many Patrons in the Country:

IN removing from my old place I have in view your especial comfort and happiness. I have ever endeavored to please you, and, from the thousand smiling faces that I have met, I can judge that you all have been pleased. I have spared no expense in fitting up this Eating House. My prices are the same, and I hope, by strict attention to business and fair dealing, to merit your approbation. The new place is only a few steps from the old one. Come and see me when in town.

N. B.—Meals for ladies with their husbands. Open Night and Day.

FRENCH JOHN, Irving Block, No. 258 Second street.
je6w

REFINED
FAMILY LARD,
PACKED BY
PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
CINCINNATI



☞ Ask your Grocer for our brand of Lard in these Packages.

Packed 3 lb, 5 lb Caddies, 60 lb Cases for shipment. Cheapest mode for selling Lard, send for Price List. Sold by
Sold by Memphis Grocers. my25

MANUFACTURERS

MACKENZIE & BROS.,
222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
Carriage Goods and Saddlery Hardware
Shafts, Felloes, Hubs, Stirrups, Harness-Mountings, etc., Axles, Springs, Buckles, Webs, etc. my21

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Vinson & Donahue is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name will be signed by either partner in liquidation.
T. M. VINSON,
JNO. DONOHUE.
Memphis, July 1, 1869. jy13

Dissolution.

THE firm of W. P. Wright & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on June 30th, 1869. Either name is good in settling outstanding accounts. Messrs. Halstead & Mallory are also duly authorized to receive and receipt for any money due us, and to enforce collections on claims, if necessary.
W. P. WRIGHT.
F. M. MONROE.
July 5, 1869.

ON retiring from business, we take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers and the public generally our successors, Messrs. Stickley & Clark, and solicit for them a full share of patronage.
W. P. WRIGHT & CO.
July 5, 1869. jy7

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between R. W. Price and A. B. Treadwell under the style of Price & Treadwell, is dissolved by the withdrawal of R. W. Price, to date from the 1st instant. Either one is authorized to collect and receipt for debts due the late firm.
R. W. PRICE.
A. B. TREADWELL.

New Firm.

TREADWELL BROS. having bought the interest of Colonel R. W. Price in the late firm of Price and Treadwell, will continue the Wholesale Grocery business at the old stand, No. 15 Union street, Lee Block, under the firm style of Treadwell Bros., where they will be pleased to see the old friends of the late firm and as many new ones as may be pleased to call.
A. B. TREADWELL,
J. J. TREADWELL,
E. D. TREADWELL.
Memphis, Tenn., July 3, 1869. jy7

MILLS.

Hardeman Woolen Mills,
NEAR BOLIVAR, TENNESSEE,

ARE now ready to card rolls, spin and manufacture the wool into cloth.

All wool should be thoroughly washed before sending to the factory. Being prepared with a machine we make no extra charge for taking out burrs.

The oil necessary for the wool will be furnished at cost price. All wool sent by railroad will be conveyed to and from the depot free of charge.

For further information, address,
THOS. C. JONES, Agent, Bolivar, Tenn.
jy13

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Robert A. Moon, deceased, hereby notifies all creditors of said estate to file their claims, and all debtors to come forward and settle their indebtedness with Messrs. Wright, McKissick & Wright, his attorneys.
WM. B. GALBREATH.
Memphis, July 10, 1869. jy12

FOR SALE.

Land and Lots for Sale.

LAND and lots at Mason's Depot, 35 miles on Memphis and Louisville Railroad from Memphis. The land is beautifully situated and has an indefinite number of building situations. It fronts on both sides of the main road and is situated so it can be divided into any number of lots, with either field or forest residences. I am anxious to sell. Will sell on the most favorable terms, giving time, or will exchange for other property. I will sell any part or I will sell the whole together so as to give a great opportunity for speculation. Mr. T. W. Parrish and others will show the lands and lots. Communicate with me at Randolph, Tenn.
July 5, 1869. jy6d&w D. S. PALMER.

CATTLE.

Feeding, Feeding,
Cattle, Cattle.

THE Bluff City Stock Yard is daily receiving and keeps constantly on hand from 200 to 300 head of feeding cattle for sale. These cattle are from Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Nation. Parties desirous of purchasing will find to their advantage to call and supply themselves.
W. H. BROOKS, Proprietor.

I HAVE YOUR ORDERS for every description of Job Printing with DAILEY & PRICE, No. 9 Madison street.

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 13th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

HOLLIS F. NEWMAN,

individually and as one of the firm of H. F. Newman & Co., and Newman & Bros., of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 5th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of July, A. D. 1869.
J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.
jy13

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JOSEPH BEHR and JULIUS BEHR,

Partners firm of J. Behr & Bro., of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debt, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 7th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of July, A. D., 1869.
J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.
jy13

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

ROBERT K. CRAFT,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 7th day of August, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of July, A. D., 1869.
J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.
jy13

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 13th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

WM. W. GALLAER,

of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 5th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of July, A. D., 1869.
J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.
jy13

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 13th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JAMES W. BLACKWELL,

Of ——, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 6th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 31 day of July, A. D. 1869.
J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.
jy13

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 9th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

JOSEPH S. SHAW,

of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 3d day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of July, A. D., 1869.
J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Western District of Tennessee.
jy10

WATERING PLACES.

A SEASIDE RESORT!
COBB'S ISLAND!

This popular resort IS NOW OPEN for visitors, and has been rendered more comfortable and attractive than ever, and the pleasure-loving and health-seeking public are assured that every effort will be made to please.

THE SURF BATHING IS UNSURPASSED!
AND PERFECTLY SAFE.
THE FISHING IS UNEQUALLED!
THE GAME IS ABUNDANT,

And consists in part of the Curlew, Plover, Willet, Snipe, etc.

The TABLE is supplied with the finest Fish in the world, as well as Game, and has every facility for deriving supplies from Norfolk and Baltimore.

The Traveler, after reaching Norfolk, will take the steamer for Cherrystone, on the Eastern shore of Virginia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and thence by the steamer N. W. A. COBB for the Island.

From Baltimore the route will be by the Bay Line to Norfolk, or by the steamer SUE to Cherrystone.

Board, $18 per week, and $60 per month.

COBB BROTHERS,
P. O. Cherrystone, Va.
je22

BAILEY'S SPRINGS,
LAUDERDALE COUNTY, ALA.,

THE most efficient waters in the world in the cure of

Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Diseases peculiar to Females, General Debility and all diseases of the Skin and Kidneys,

Now ready for the reception of visitors. Inducements to families FOR THE SEASON. The rates for board: $15 per week; $55 per month. For further information or circulars, address ELLIS & CO., Proprietors,
Bailey's Springs, Ala., May 15, 1869. my18

NOTICES.

CALL FOR STOCK.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Shelby County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society are hereby notified that a call of 20 per cent of said stock is made, to be paid on or before July 15th, proximo, at 12 o'clock m., at the Savings Bank of Memphis.

By order of the Board of Directors.
LEON TROUSDALE, Secretary.
Memphis, June 24, 1869. je29

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INS. CO., }
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 6, 1869. }

AT a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, a cash dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, from the earnings of the last three months, was declared, payable on the 10th instant.
jy10 JOHN R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF JOHN SHIRES, by trade wood carver and gilder; likewise Charles Shires, shoemaker. Any information of the above will be thankfully received by their distressed parents. Address, EBEN SHIRES,
1,351 Germantown Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
jy10

Notice.

THE public is hereby notified not to trade for or receive from H. W. Wickersham twenty-eight notes for thirty-seven and 50-100 dollars each, dated the 11th of March, 1869, and due respectively quarterly, beginning the 11th of September, 1869. These notes were given for rent of property in the Navy Yard grounds. The consideration having failed, they will not be paid.
ANN CARNEY, Maker.
Martin McCormick and John Glaney, endorsers.
July 7, 1869. jy8

Notice.

THE Legislature of Tennessee having authorized the DeSoto Insurance and Trust Company to change its business to a Banking business, under the name of the "Union and Planters' Bank of Memphis," notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have ordered Books to be opened for the subscription of

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars

Additional stock, at the People's Insurance Company, No. 16 Madison street,

On the 1st of July next,

And to remain open for sixty days unless the above amount shall be sooner subscribed.
je29 WM. M. FARRINGTON, President.

THE HINDOO POWDER

ACTUALLY Cures Cancer and Scrofulous diseases of the Skin. See Report of U. S. Medical Society. Endorsed by Physicians in every State.
CHAS. A. DUBOIS, General Agent,
P. O. Box 169, 35 Pearl street, New York.

DAILY & WEEKLY
MEMPHIS
"AVALANCHE"
Largest, Best
—AND—
MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED
Paper in Tennessee.

TERMS:

DAILY AVALANCHE, $10 Per Annum.

WEEKLY AVALANCHE, $2 Per Annum.

$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each.

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. What it has lost in width of column is more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives its pages a greater breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, it will now be readily accepted as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic tact and enterprise.—[Memphis Appeal.

We are pleased to see the evidence of prosperity in our AVALANCHE neighbor, who appears this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in new dress. The improvement made in size, and the outer garb, deserves a large reward. It will require a strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are compelled to put hoops on our biggest thoughts, and compress them into smallest compass. Eminent success to you, neighbor.—[Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is unexceptional in typography and general make-up of its "departments." In all respects the number before us, of the 12th, is a model newspaper.—[Nashville Banner.

The AVALANCHE, daily and weekly, has been enlarged four columns. We make this announcement with great pleasure. This brings the AVALANCHE up to the size of the largest papers in the South. We are rejoiced at this evidence of its prosperity. This paper has long been the embodiment of the extreme Southern sentiment of the country. And as such, has been the representative of that noble and generous class who have been moved more by impulse than self interest. Having become satisfied that the true interests of the country requires a policy less devoted to party and more to country, it has cheerfully directed its energy and powers in that direction. We wish the proprietors a still larger measure of success, for surely, none more deserve it.—[Trenton, Tennessee, Gazette.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This paper has come to us in new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. In size and neatness of appearance we have hitherto been disposed to give the praise to the Nashville papers, but the AVALANCHE is not equal to anything in the newspaper line produced in the "City of Rocks." It is a bold and spirited Democratic paper, and although we could not wish it success politically, we hope it may meet with a reception by the people worthy of its improved appearance.—[Chattanooga Republican.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of the 12th, comes to us greatly enlarged and in an entire new dress. Its columns have been made narrower, with nine to each page, making a thirty-six column paper. It contains about twenty-one columns of reading matter, making one of the largest and most complete newspapers in the South. We are glad to chronicle this evidence of prosperity of our neighbor, and wish for it a greater success in the future than in the past.—Little Rock Gazette.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We notice with pleasure that this sterling paper has recently been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The AVALANCHE is one of the largest and one of the best papers in the South.—[Tallahatchian.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting one of the neatest appearance of any of our exchanges. It has been enlarged to thirty-six columns and is decidedly one of the most interesting papers in the South.—[Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel.

AVALANCHE.—This sterling journal comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and otherwise improved. The AVALANCHE is now the official organ of the city of Memphis, having the largest circulation of any paper within its limits. It is, therefore, made the excellent medium for the publication of the letter list every Sunday. Its terms are published in our columns, and those who want a bold, sound and patriotic paper, should subscribe for the AVALANCHE.—[Jackson (Tenn) Tribune.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of greeting our old favorite, the Memphis AVALANCHE, in a new dress, enlarged form, and otherwise generally improved appearance. It is now one of the largest dailies in the whole country, and, being in the main the earnest advocate of sound doctrines, we hail this evidence of its prosperity with unaffected satisfaction. The AVALANCHE has a corps of editors who thoroughly understand their business; and to any of our country friends, who may desire a first-class newspaper from Memphis—one which gives them all the news, political and local, financial and commercial, with details of all the movements of all the markets, the quotations, etc., etc.,—we say you can do no better than to take THE DAILY AVALANCHE.—[Water Valley (Miss.) Eagle.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of Tuesday, comes to us in an entire new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. The AVALANCHE is a bold, fearless sheet—bold in defense of truth, justice and right, fearless in its denunciations of oppression, corruption and villainy—and we rejoice to see this evidence of its prosperity. It is one of the ablest, best papers in the South, and well deserves the cordial support it is receiving. Long may it live to defend the right; may it survive its last enemy, and its future be far more successful than its past has ever been.—[Somerville Falcon.

In another column will be found the reduced terms of the Memphis AVALANCHE. That excellent and popular paper is now offered so low that any one who desires a Memphis daily or Weekly cannot fail to subscribe at once. Colonel Gallaway is an able, enterprising, energetic editor, and the AVALANCHE under his care and keeping will always be a "thing of life."—[Iuka Gazette.

The Memphis AVALANCHE has donned a new dress and enlarged its dimensions to thirty-six wide columns. It is now one of the largest and ablest papers in the South.—[Summit (Miss.) Times.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This stirring, thrilling, weekly and daily paper is advertised elsewhere. We return thanks for a daily exchange and we recommend it to our readers as one of the very best Western newspapers we get. Its River News, Market and Telegraphic reports; its miscellaneous reading and judicious selections generally—and then its able editorials all combined render it worth the price. Its Weekly is $2 per annum, and Daily $10. See advertisement for club rates. It is published by M. C. Gallaway & Co.—[Meridian (Miss.) Flag.

The publishers of the Memphis AVALANCHE presented it in a new dress on the 12th instant, and we must say its typographical appearance is as good as that of any daily paper published in the country. We are glad to note the success that has attended the faithful labors of those conducting it, and hope the outlay they have made to improve their paper will be appreciated and more than returned. They are wide-awake newspaper men, and fully up with the times in giving the latest news and a correct statement of the markets.—[Des Arc (Ark.) Citizen.

That sterling and reliable sheet, the Memphis AVALANCHE, comes to us considerably enlarged and improved. It deserves all the success it receives, and more too, for its patriotic and unselfish advocacy of the rights of the South.—[Panola Star.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us in a new dress and greatly enlarged. The AVALANCHE will now be recognized among the largest, handsomest and most reliable newspapers in the land, and the ability with which its editorial columns have been conducted has already placed it in the van of leading political journals.—[Tipton Record.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, one of the most enterprising newspapers in the Southwest, appeared in a new dress on the 12th inst. It now has nine columns to the page, instead of seven, as heretofore. We trust that its future prosperity will be commensurate with its enlarged form.—[West Tennessee Whig.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We are pleased to see that this splendid and thorough going paper has been considerably enlarged. It is one of the best newspapers published in the Mississippi Valley. We would advise our friends, who wish a reliable paper, to subscribe for it, instead of Pomeroy's and other New York papers. Subscription price for the Weekly per annum $2.—De Witt (Ark.) Elector.

The Daily AVALANCHE appeared, Tuesday last, in beautiful new dress—enlarged, and improved in every sense. We congratulate the publishers on their enterprise.—[Memphis Christian Advocate.

The Memphis AVALANCHE comes to us with narrowed columns, a new dress, and otherwise greatly improved in typographical appearance. We congratulate its proprietors upon the success which has enabled it to institute so marked improvements, and trust that it may suffer no abatement. The AVALANCHE in its present dress is one of the handsomest as well as ablest papers in the South.—[St. Louis Times.

We would call the reader's special attention to the prospectus of the Memphis AVALANCHE for 1869, in another column. The AVALANCHE is one of the best papers published in the South. Send in your subscriptions.—[Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This well known, first-class and high-toned journal, we can commend to those who desire to advertise in the South—especially in West Tennessee, North Alabama, North Mississippi and Arkansas—and has nothing in the shape of an equal. The AVALANCHE is read by all classes of the South and Southwest, and money invested in advertising its columns cannot prove otherwise than remunerative to the advertiser. We hope this notice for the benefit of business men in this section, who may need the printers' aid in the South and Southwest.—[Williamsport (Penn.) Standard.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This widely circulated and popular journal appeared on Tuesday morning enlarged to nine columns each page, with beautiful new type. The AVALANCHE is still under the editorial control of Colonel M. C. Gallaway, whose pen is always trenchant and powerful in the defense of the right and truth.—[Nashville Independent.

MEDICAL.

ROSADALIS.

THE GREAT RENOVATOR BLOOD PURIFIER
ROSADALIS ALMANAC
Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

ROSADALIS.

ROSADALIS!

R O S A D A L I S

THE Great American Health Restorer, purifies the blood, and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19, 1869.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients. Yours truly,
R. W. CARR, M. D.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., July 6.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE, Baltimore, Md.—Sir: You will please send me four (4) more bottles of your most excellent medicine.

As you will remember, one month or six weeks ago, I received three bottles of it. When I commenced taking it I could scarcely walk at all when night came, but now I suffer no more from rheumatism. I have a little brother that is about to lose his sight, and I wish to try it for him. You will please find enclosed $6 for which you will please forward me the medicine immediately. Very respectfully,
I remain,
SAML. G. McFADDEN,
P. O. Box 199, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sold by druggists everywhere.
At wholesale, by
MANSFIELD & HIGBEE.
C. C. WARD & BRO.
G. W. JONES & CO.
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.
apr29

DR. HUNTER

CONTINUES to treat all private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally prostration of the vital power, can be fully restored to health. Persons afflicted with this or any other delicate, intricate, or long standing constitutional complaint, should give the Doctor a trial. He never fails.

The Doctor publishes a medical circular that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office, or by mail for one stamp. It gives a clear delineation of all the diseases and conditions resulting from the infringement of the moral laws, excesses, indulgences, exposures, and imprudences in married or single life. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own Laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlet at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Office No. 153 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays 10 a.m. to 12 m.
je30d&w

Beautiful Woman. If you would be beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure Blooming Complexion and restores Youthful Beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It Removes Redness, Blotches and Pimples, cures Tan, Sunburn and Freckles, and makes a Lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the Skin Smooth and Pearly; the Eye bright and clear; the Cheek glow with the Bloom of Youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the Countenance. No lady need complain of her Complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article.

The best thing to dress the Hair with is Lyon's Kathairon. je30d&w

MACHINERY.

LANE & BODLEY'S
STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
AND
MILL WORK,
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
With our Patent Simultaneous and Independent Wrought Iron Head Blocks
Patent Lath and Shingle Machines,
POWER MORTISER,
Blanchard Spoke Lathe,
HUB, SPOKE, WAGON AND CAR MACHINERY, Planing, Moulding, Tenoning and Sawing Machines,
SHAFTING,
Of all sizes kept in stock. Ball and Socket Adjustable Hangers, with Self-Lubricating Journal Boxes. We have Two Hundred and Fifty
Pulley Patterns,
Of uniform style and weight.
Catalogues furnished on application.
LANE & BODLEY, CINCINNATI.
feb4d&w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennessee, rendered in the case of Christian Speigel vs. J. M. Hill and others, rule docket, No. 2,343, entered May the 18th, 1869, appointing me Trustee, in the place of Ira M. Hill, removed, in the following described deed of trust, to-wit, executed by L. Shanks, on the 10th day of December, 1858, and made to the said J. M. Hill, trustee, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain notes therein described, payable to the said C. Speigel, and which said deed of trust is on record in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 35, pages 415, etc., and two of the notes therein described, not having been paid off in full, I will, in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, on

Monday, the 26th day of July, 1869,

In front of the office of the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court of Memphis, the following described real estate mentioned in said deed of trust, to wit: Lots No. three hundred and nineteen (319), No. three hundred and twenty (320), No. three hundred and twenty-one (321), No. three hundred and twenty two (322), and Block No. three hundred and eighty-two (382), as laid down on the plan of Memphis. The above is very valuable property, and all of it, or enough to satisfy the balance due on the notes mentioned, will be sold without reserve. The equity of redemption is waived and the title believed to be good, but I will convey only as trustee.
G. W. L. CROOK, Trustee.
June 22, 1869. je24

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed in trust executed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, on the 1st day of March, 1869, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, State of Tennessee, in book No. 65, pages 491, 492, 493 and 494, conveying the property hereinafter described to me, in trust, to secure certain debts in said deed set forth, in the payment of which default has been made, I will, as directed in said conveyance, on

FRIDAY, July 30th, 1869,

Offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Overton Hotel, on the corner of Main and Poplar streets, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, the following described property, to-wit: The house and lot known as the Adams Street Engine House, at the north-east corner of Second and Adams streets, fronting 37 feet, 1½ inches on Adams street, and running back on Second street 148½ feet to an alley, and being the part of lots 262 and 264 conveyed by Robert Banks to said Mayor and Aldermen. Equity of redemption waived.
WM. H. BRIDGES, Trustee.
June 30, 1869. je30

COPARTNERSHIP.

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day admitted Colonel W. H. D. Wendel as a partner in the Cotton Factorage and Commission Business, which will be continued at No. 9 Union street, over Meacham & Treadwell's, under the firm of Ralph Wormeley & Co.
RALPH WORMELEY.
Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1869. jy2

Copartnership.

MR. D. DOHLE has been admitted a partner in my business, which will be continued under the firm of E. Warburg & Co.
EDWARD WARBURG.
Memphis, Tenn., May 15, 1869. my19

WANTED.

10,000 BBLS. FRUIT. Highest market prices paid for Potatoes, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Fruit of all kinds.
COMER & RICHARDSON,
No. 1 Howard's Row, Memphis.
2m

SCHOOLS.

W. E. WARD'S
[illegible]
SOCIAL CULTURE.
HYGIENIC REGULATIONS.
SEMINARY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Union Female College,
OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.

EXPENSES, per session of 20 weeks, board, lodging, washing, fuel, lights, incidental fee and tuition—total, only ... $115 00
Music, each instrument, with use of instrument ... 30 00
Vocal music, in classes ... 6 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each ... 12 50
Oil Painting, Drawing and all ornamental branches, usual rates.

There is no allowance in the above rates for delayed payments. At least half must be paid, in cash or negotiable paper, at the beginning, and the balance at the middle of each session.

The College is now supplied with new and suitable apparatus. All the departments of Mathematics, Literature, Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, etc., are ably filled by accomplished teachers, male and female.

Uniform, economy—plain hat, trimmed with band of black velvet, brown merino, pink (delaine, lawn, calico,) and white dresses.

The durability of this uniform has been proved to be a great economy to patrons after the first outlay.

Opening of next session, September 13, 1869.
S. G. BURNEY, President Board Trustees.
C. H. BELL, President of College.
References—All patrons and pupils of the College. jy10d&w

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.

In full operation, with a complete corps of Teachers and Professors.

☞ Pupils from nineteen different States, South and Southwest, now present.

Location beautiful, convenient, retired, and perfectly healthy.

School select, number of pupils limited, and charges more moderate than the few institutions of the same class in cities and elsewhere.

Term begins Second Thursday in September next. Address the Principal,
ROBERT H. ARCHER,
jy4 Elliott's Mills, Md.

J. D. Stewart's
High School for Boys,
110 Alabama Street.

THE next session of this institution commences

Wednesday, the first day of September.

Thorough instructions given in English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French and German. jy7

Franklin Female College,
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

THIS Institution has recently been purchased by some of the citizens and thoroughly repaired, with the view of establishing a Female School of high grade. The building is of sufficient capacity to accommodate fifty boarders, and if under the control of an efficient Principal, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pupils, perhaps more, can be obtained.

In order to accomplish the object desired the owners propose to sell or rent to a suitable man at a low price.

Holly Springs has considerable reputation as an educational point, and for healthfulness stands unrivalled.
WM. F. MASON.
J. D. FENNELL.
W. A. ROBERTS.
jy9 Trustees.

Kentucky Military Institute,
(Six Miles South of Frankfort.)

COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent.

Assisted by an Able Faculty.

The 24th Academical year of this Institute will begin

On Monday, September 6, 1869,

TERMS—Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) per Academical year of 40 weeks.

For special information, address Colonel R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent, Farmdale, Franklin county, Ky. je22

St. Louis.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Fourth Street—From Olive to Locust.

I. B. GILDERSLEEVE, Proprietor

THIS Hotel, being Centrally Located, offers Many Inducements to the traveling public. feb19

LEATHER.

D. B. THOMAS. B. F. GROSS.

THOMAS & GROSS,

Manufacturers of Leather and Dealers in

LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS,

Foreign and Domestic Calf and Kip skins,

TANNERS and CURRIERS TOOLS,

Tanner's Oils, Etc.,

No. 366 Main Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Cash paid for Hides and Leather in the rough. my 19

PROPOSALS.

Office of the

Board of Levee Commissioners.

For the Counties of

BOLIVAR WASHINGTON and ISSAQUENA

GREENVILLE, MISS., June 24, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received for the construction of certain Levees in the Levee District composed of the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena, State of Mississippi. The approximate amount of work to be done, is:

In Bolivar county, (forty-five thousand) ... 45,000 cubic yards
In Washington county, (one hundred and thirty-five thousand) ... 135,000 " "
In Issaquena county, (eight hundred thousand) ... 800,000 " "
Total approximation ... 980,000 cubic yards

Plans and specifications of the projected work can be seen and other information that bidders may desire, obtained, at the office of the Chief Engineer, R. A. O'Hea, Greenville, Miss.

Proposals will be received for all or any part of the work, and bidders will state the lowest price per cubic yard, payable in currency, and the lowest price per cubic yard, payable in bonds of the Board, for which they will construct any part or all of the work.

Bids will be received until July 18, 1869, endorsed "Proposals for constructing Levees in District of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena," and must be addressed to
J. E. EDMONDS,
President Board Levee Commissioners,
Greenville, Miss.

WANTED.

Apples, Potatoes, etc.

WE are constantly in the market for Apples, Peas, Potatoes and Produce generally for which we will pay the highest market prices.
McDONALD & WOODWORTH,
jy2 No. 1 Howard Row.